SMALL HOMES FOR THE RURAL SOUTH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION

REGION SIX
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

SECOND EDITION

FOREWORD

This booklet is designed to assist borrowers under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Law in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi in selecting the houses, barns and other necessary buildings they will need to have constructed on the farms they purchase.

The houses depicted were designed to meet the variety of economic needs, living habits and climatic conditions which exist in this region.

Similarly, the barns and other essential buildings which go to make up an efficient farmstead unit are varied enough to provide suitable structures to serve the varied types of farming economy practised in the three states.

The plans described in this booklet were evolved by architects and engineers of the Farm Security Administration as a result of their experience in building 2700 low-cost farmstead units in this region, and in accordance with the recommendations of other federal agencies and the State Extension Service.

In past construction and in present recommendations of the Farm Security Administration, there have been observed a few simple principles, intended to produce adequate homes at the lowest possible cost, without sacrificing attractiveness; and other necessary buildings at the lowest possible cost without sacrificing efficiency.

Cubic footage of the houses was held to the minimum necessary for health and comfort. Every unnecessary gable, beam and purely decorative feature was eliminated. For expensive decoration which served no useful purpose, there has been substituted good proportions and pleasing lines.

First-grade materials are recommended throughout, so that maintenance and repair costs will be as low as possible. Standard materials in standard sizes are called for wherever possible. The use of local products, where savings will result, is recommended.

Working drawings of the buildings illustrated here may be obtained by Tenant-Purchase borrowers through the Farm Security Administration County Supervisors; by others from their State Extension Services, or from the District Engineer, Farm Security Administration, Little Rock, Arkansas.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

The Farm Security Administration standard plans provide for well built, comfortable houses, designed to give years of service at a minimum cost of upkeep. The detail on the opposite page shows some of the most important features used in the construction of these houses.

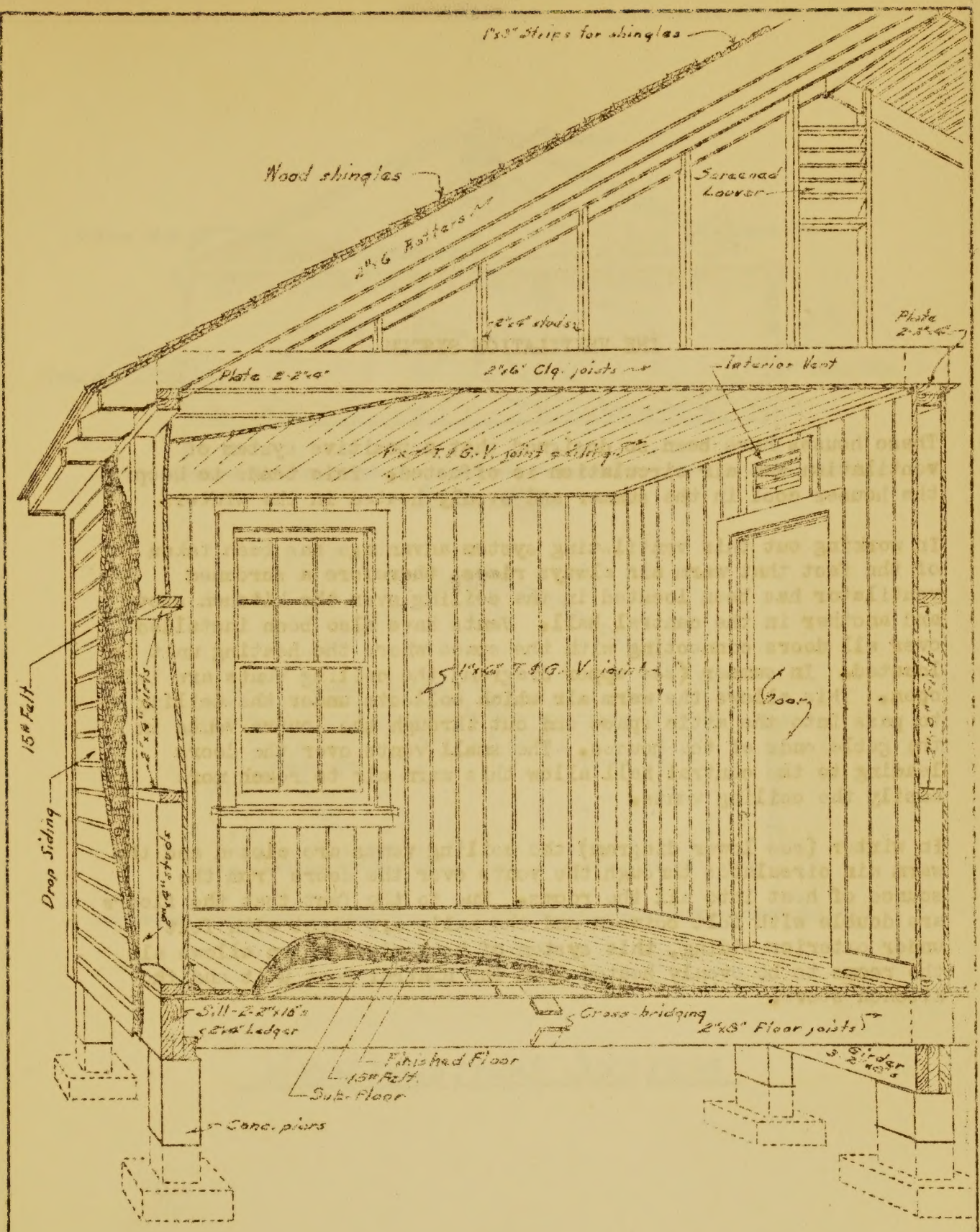
It will be noticed that the foundations consist of concrete piers with ample footings. These should be set deep enough in the ground to rest on solid, undisturbed soil. The bottom of the footings should in no instance be less than 12" below natural grade.

The construction of the exterior sills and girder under the center of the house is shown together with joists and floor. The advantage of the double floor with felt between is readily seen by looking at this detail. It not only makes a tight floor, but lends to the stability of the house itself. All of the sills, girder and joists are treated with creosote to keep out vermin and to retard decay.

The interior walls are covered with tongue and groove v-joint boards, applied vertically, finished with stain and wax. The vents shown over the doors allow a better circulation of air throughout the house in all seasons of the year.

The roof is covered with Number 1 red cedar or heart-type cypress shingles, which, when properly installed, will last indefinitely. This grade of shingle does not warp, is cool in summer and warm in winter and makes a beautiful as well as practical roof.

These houses have been designed so as to utilize standard materials throughout. This and the simplicity of the design make them very economical to build.



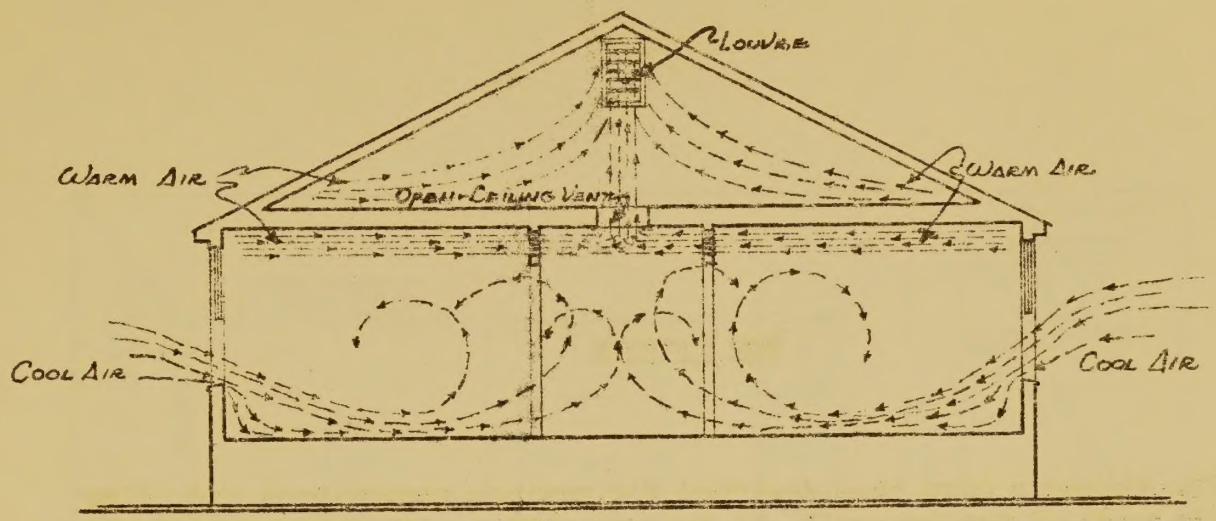
DETAIL OF CONSTRUCTION OF WELL-BUILT F.S.A. HOUSES.

THE VENTILATION SYSTEM

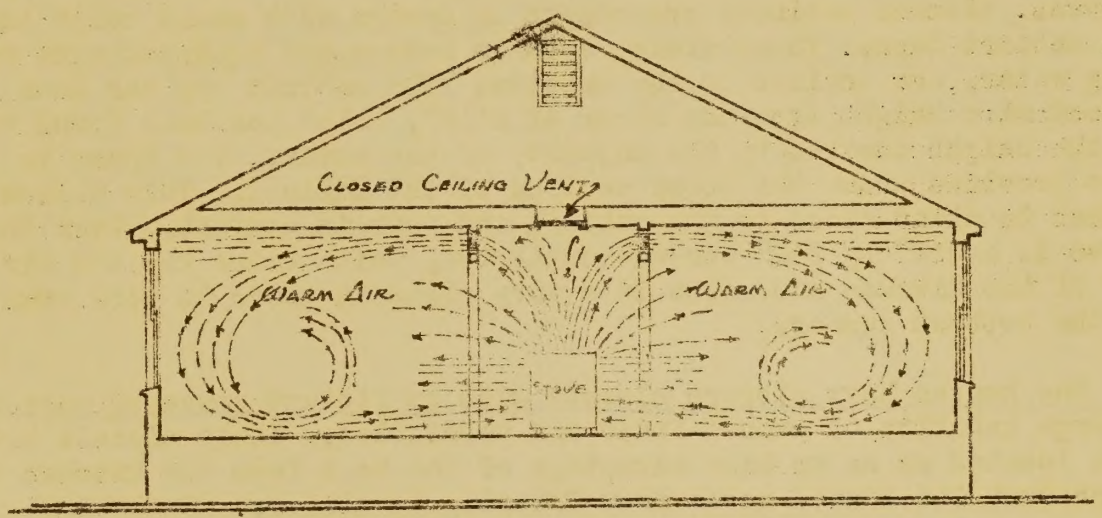
These houses have been so designed that a positive system of ventilation and air circulation is effected. This tends to keep the houses cool in the summer and evenly heated in the winter.

In working out this ventilating system advantage has been taken of the fact that warm air always rises, therefore a screened ventilator has been located in the ceiling over the kitchen stove and another in the central hall. Vents have also been installed over all doors connecting with the space where the heating unit is located. In summer (see upper diagram) the ceiling vents are left open. This allows the warm air which collects under the ceiling to pass into the attic space and out through the louvre vents in the gable ends of the houses. The small vents over the doors leading to the central hall allow this warm air to reach more easily the ceiling vents.

In winter (see lower diagram) the ceiling vents are closed and the warm air circulates through the vents over the doors from the source of heat into all the rooms. Due to the fact that the floors are double with felt between and the walls are tight with felt under exterior siding, this system of heat circulation allows all the rooms to be evenly heated from the central heat unit and the kitchen stove.



SUMMER



WINTER

VENTILATION SYSTEM

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK AREA

T.C. Domaler
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Harlan A. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

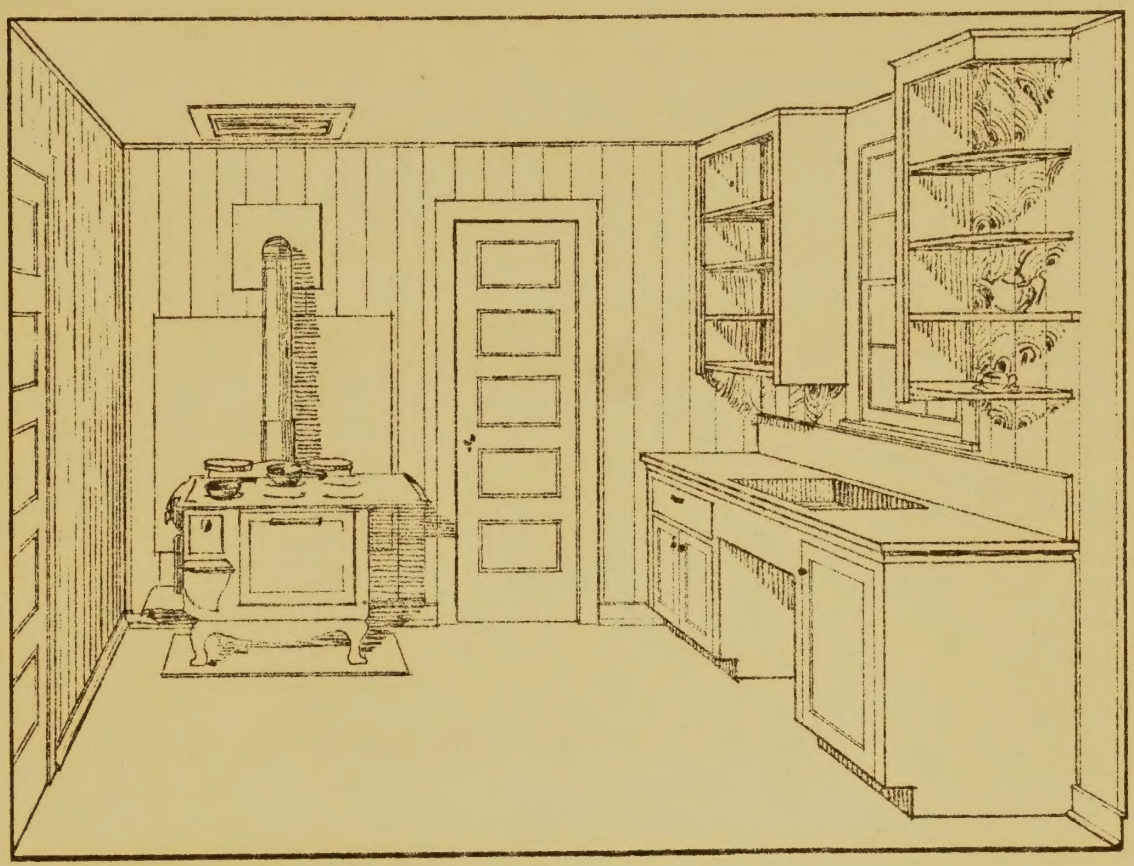
THE KITCHEN

The kitchens have been designed for maximum convenience and allow the work of the housewife to be done with a minimum amount of effort.

All the kitchens are of a sufficient size to accommodate wood-burning stoves. Kitchen cabinets are modern in design with sinks built into the cabinet tops. These sinks, even in houses not equipped with running water, are drained to the outside. The cabinet top has been placed at a height from the floor of 2'10", which has been found to be the height desired by the majority of the women. Toe space is also provided under the lower section of the cabinet. This allows the worker to stand close to the cabinet and work in comfort. Over the stove is a 2'0" by 2'0" screen ventilator, which takes the hot air out of the kitchen and makes it a very pleasant place to work even in the hottest summer.

All the houses have storage closets with sufficient space to care for a large quantity of canned fruit and vegetables. These closets have been located so as to take advantage of the heat from the kitchen stove to prevent the canned goods from freezing in winter.

Many of the houses shown in this booklet provide for dining space in the kitchen. Further discussion of the space for dining purposes will be found in the analysis of the individual plans.



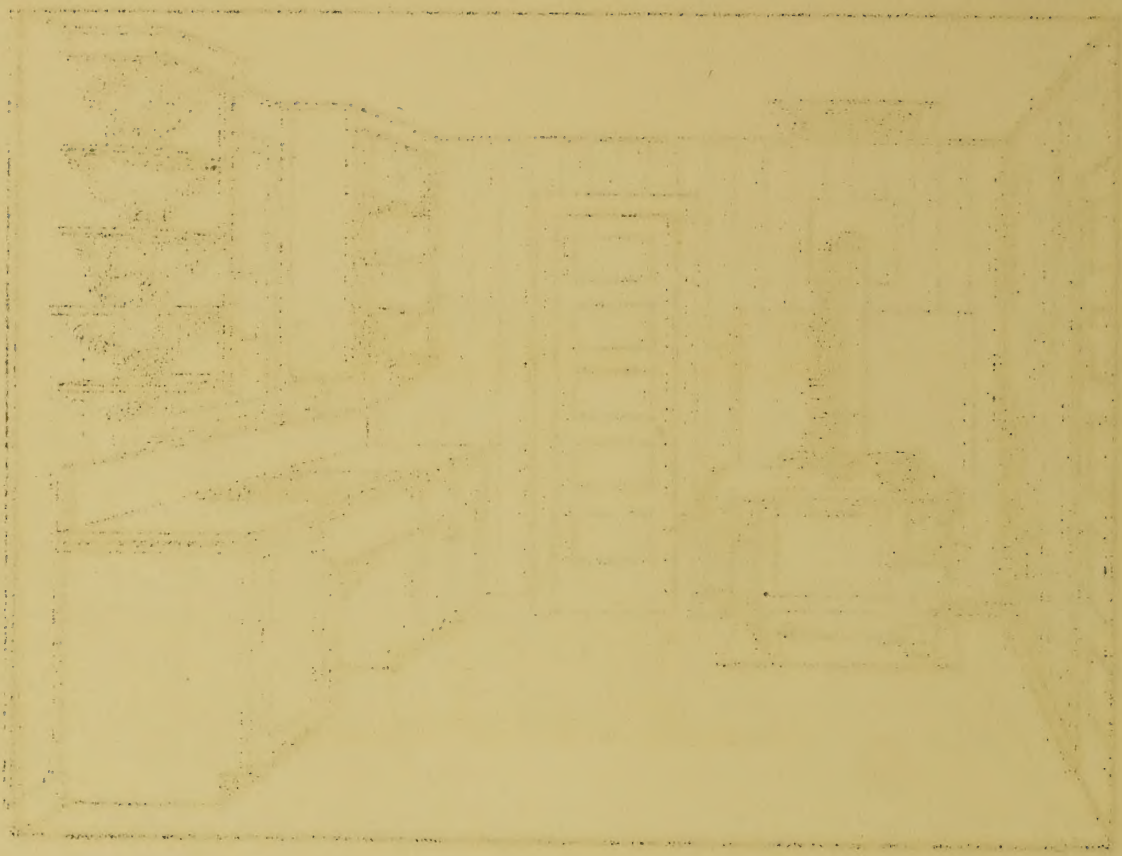
· THE · KITCHEN ·

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

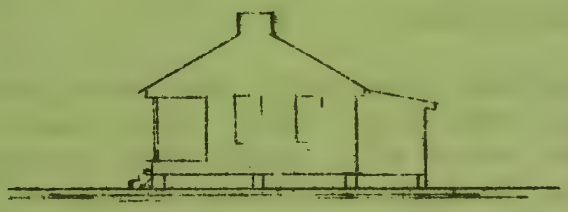
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT



RESIDENCES



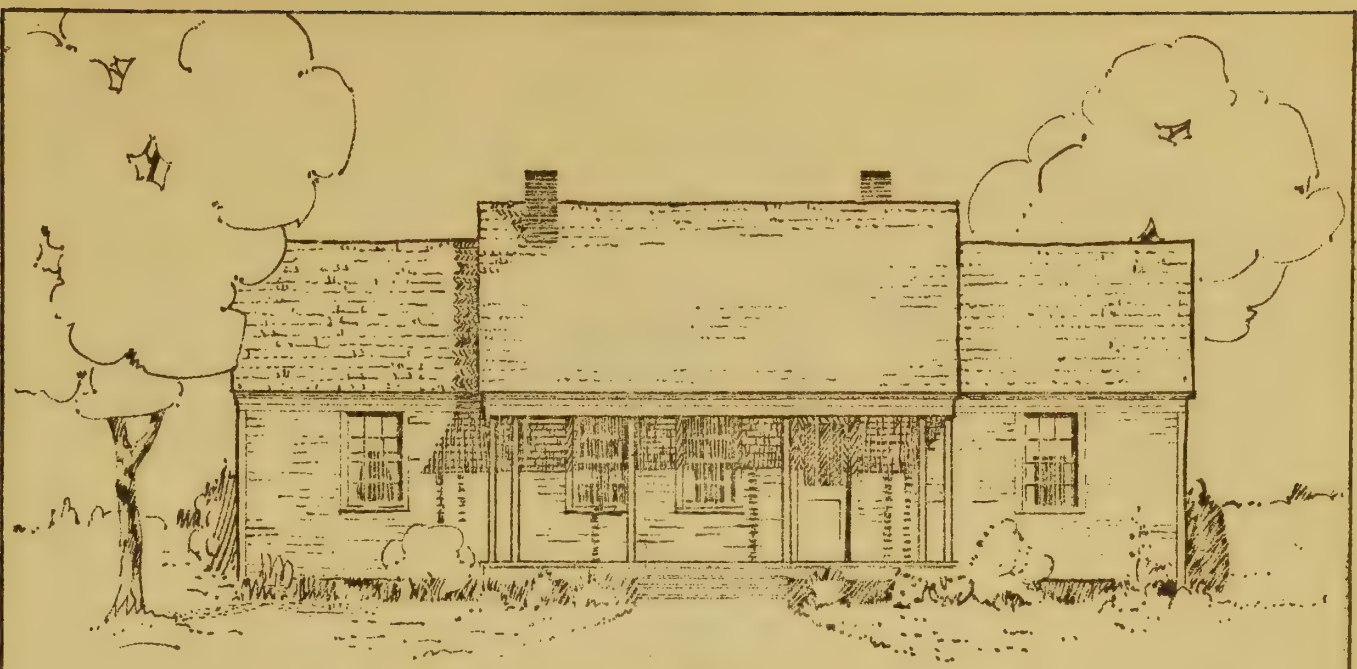
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER CM-2

The plan consists of three bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, hall and bath. The hall connects with all three bedrooms and the living room, giving privacy to each room and easy access to the bath. There is a closet in each bedroom and one in the living room. The living room and dining room adjoin, with a wide cased opening between. The opening has attractive book shelves on either side.

A fireplace has been provided in the living room and a flue connection for unit heater in the hall. Since vents are placed over all hall doors, the heater will comfortably heat all bedrooms and the bath, while the fireplace will heat the living room and dining room. A shingle roof, louvres in the gable ends, ceiling vents in hall and kitchen, and screens on all exterior openings will provide comfort in hot weather.

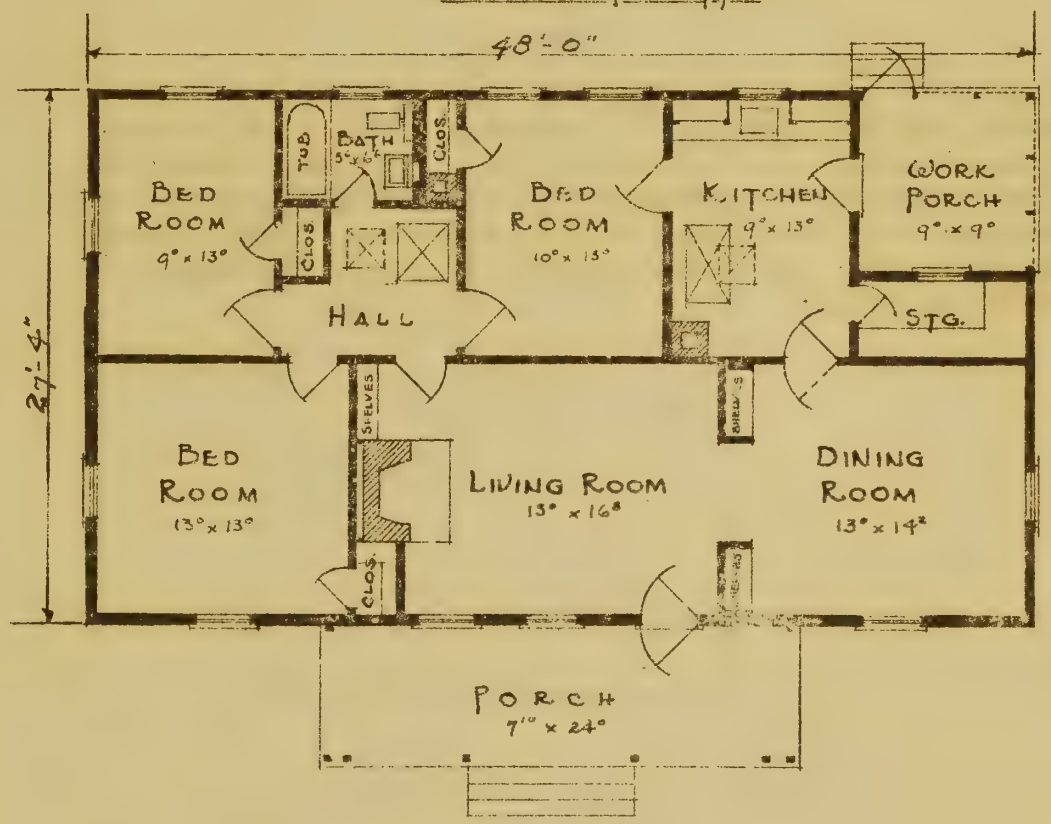
The kitchen, well arranged to save steps for the housewife, has an adjoining storage closet, of 400 quart capacity, as well as a large screened porch.

The outside view of this house is very attractive. The front porch is larger than ordinary, and the roof is of simple gable type, economical to frame.



FRONT ELEVATION

AREA 1392 Sq. Ft.



FLOOR PLAN

SIX · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. CM 2

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

T. C. Donnahue

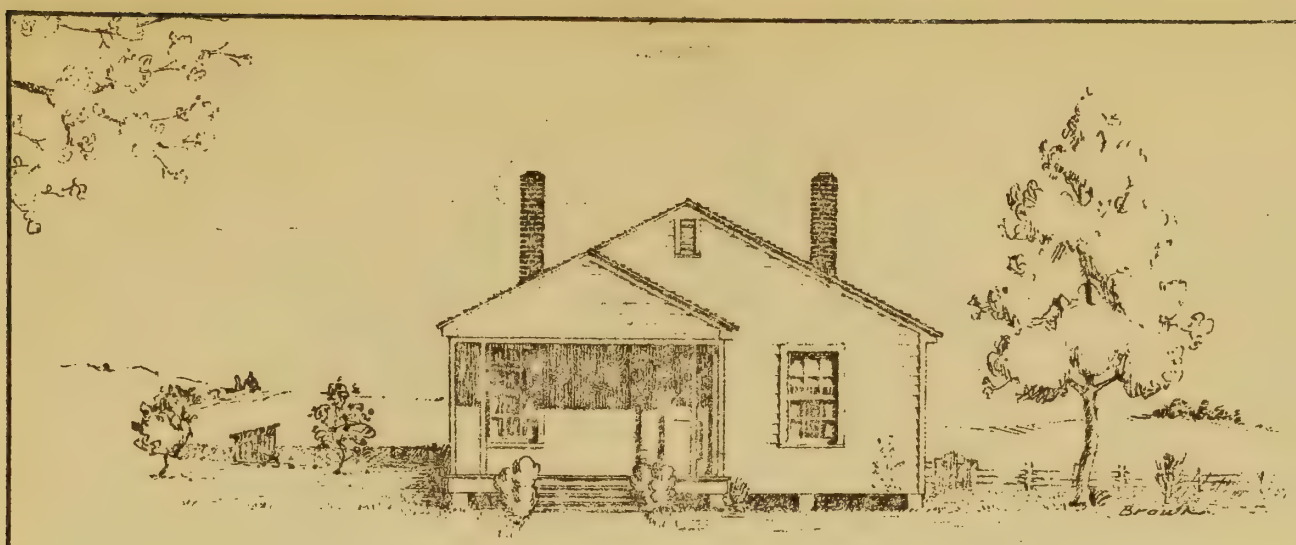
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Wilson

DISTRICT [illegible]

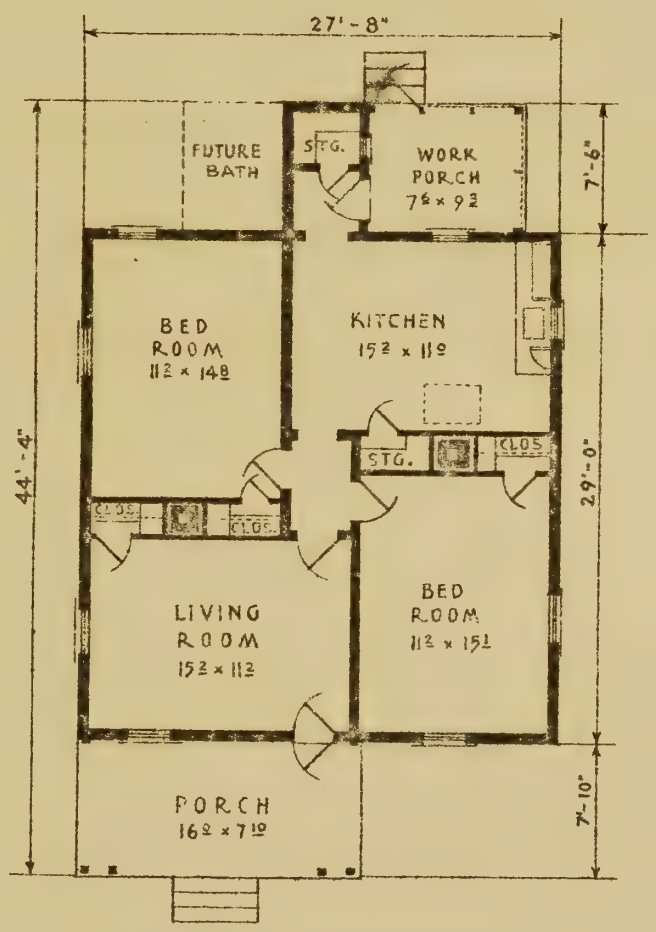
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER J-2

A low-cost, but efficient and attractive, two-bedroom house. The rooms are large and the central hall provides privacy in going from one room to another. The sink and stove are located efficiently. The future bath will be accessible from outside as well as inside. The simplicity of the roof lines makes for economy in building.



FRONT · ELEVATION

AREA - 970 ☐ FT.



FLOOR · PLAN

FOUR · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. J-2

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER J-2A1

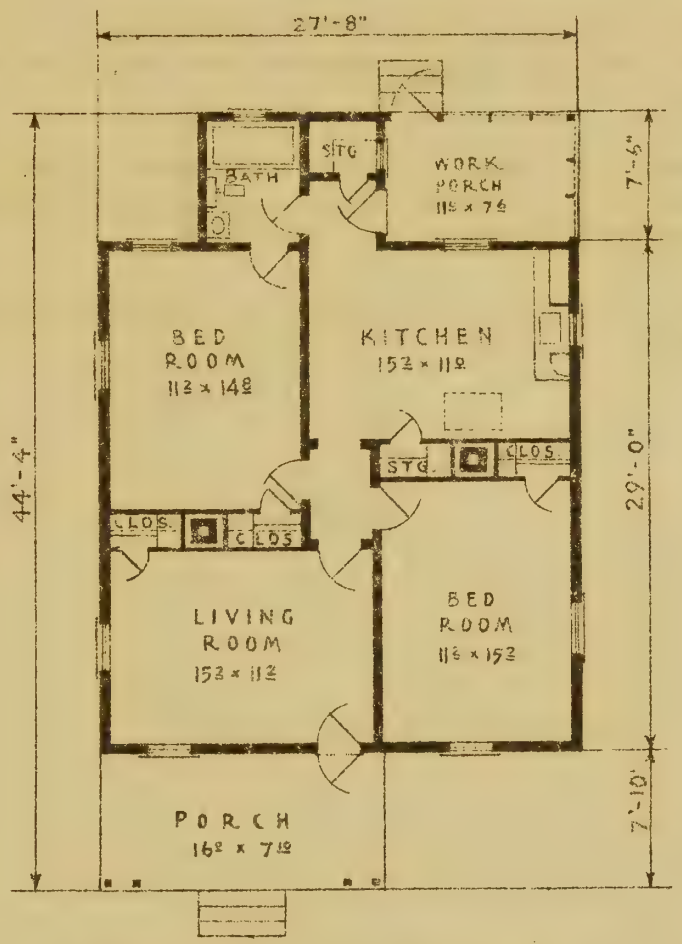
This plan is identical with Plan Number J-2 except that a bath has been added and a hip type roof has been substituted.

The bath may be reached from any bedroom through the kitchen or directly from the field through the work porch.

The kitchen has ample space for the dining table, while in warm weather the screened porch makes an ideal dining space.

FRONT ELEVATION

AREA - 1,015 ☐ FT.



FLOOR · PLAN

FOUR · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. J-2A1

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

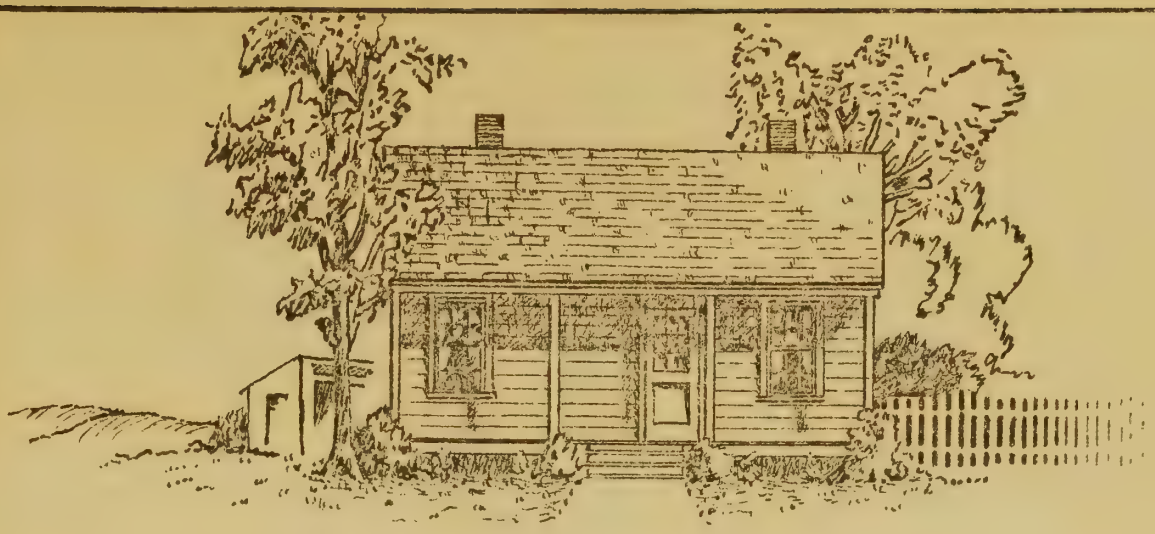
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER K-1

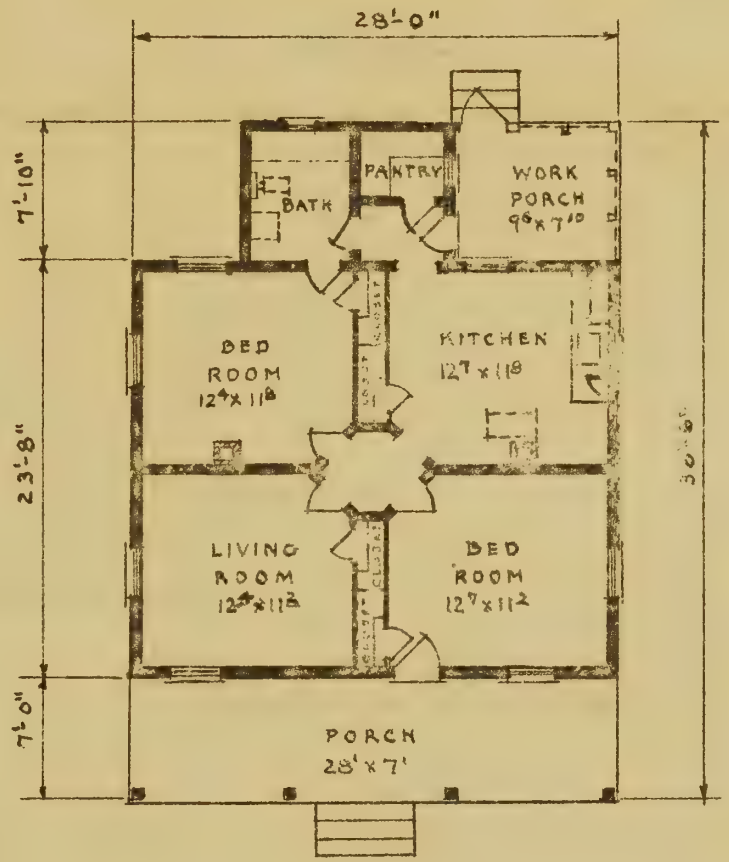
A four-room house, with two bedrooms and bath, incorporating all the desirable features of FSA plans.

A seven-foot porch extends the entire width of the house.



FRONT ELEVATION

AREA 940 SQ. FT.



FLOOR · PLAN

FOUR · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. K-I

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

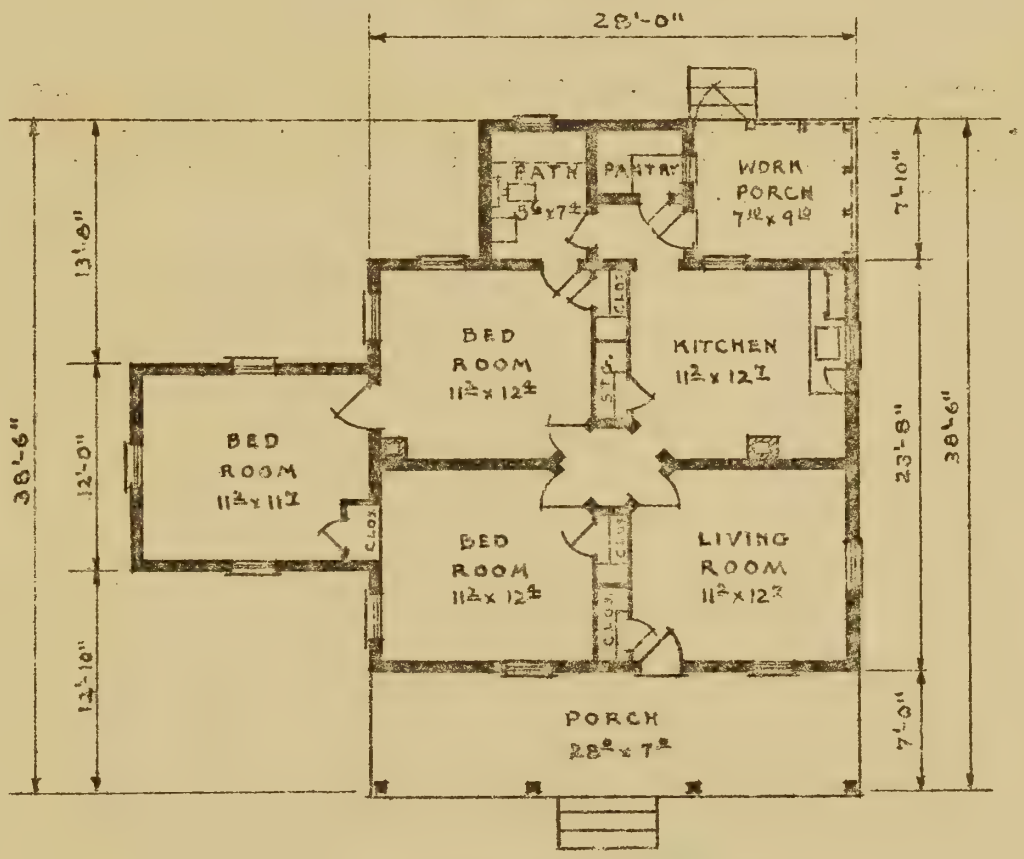
Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER K-1A1B

This plan is identical with K-1A1 except that the future bath indicated on that plan is provided in this one.

FRONT ELEVATION

AREA 1100 SQ. FT.



FLOOR · PLAN

FIVE · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. K-1AIB

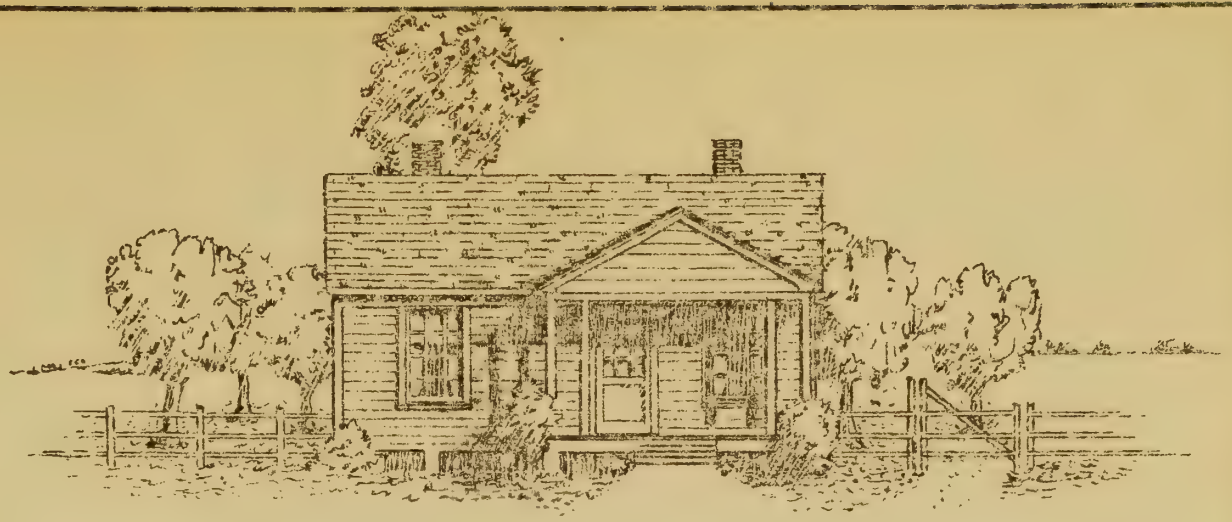
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

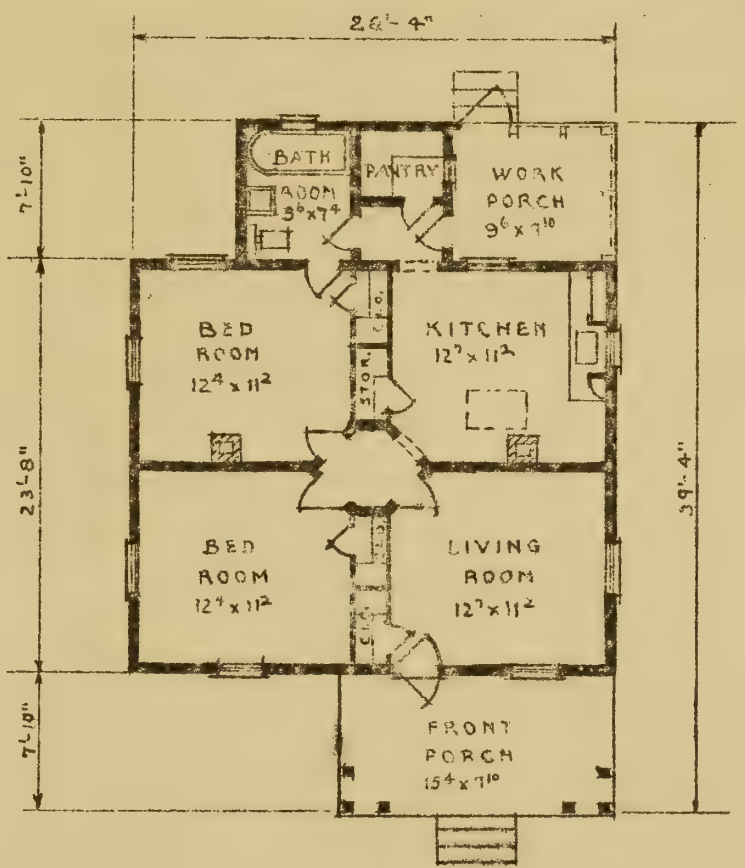
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER K-2B

The room arrangement of the K-2B is identical with that of House Plan K-1. The front porch is considerably smaller, however, and the roof lines have been changed to permit the use of the gable type roof over this porch.



FRONT ELEVATION

AREA - 910 SQ FT.



FLOOR PLAN

FOUR · ROOM = HOUSE = K2B

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION = LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER K-3A1

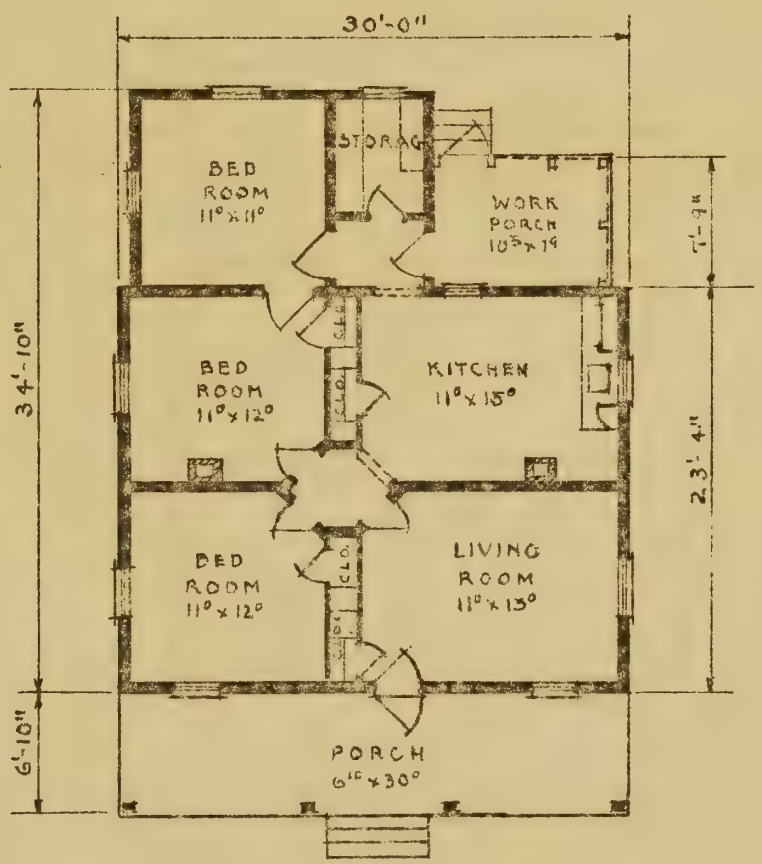
Plan Number K-3A1 utilizes the small diamond shaped hall to allow maximum circulation and privacy. The rear bedroom is connected with the middle bedroom to allow closer supervision of the smaller children. However, it also can be reached through the kitchen vestibule.

The 11' x 15' kitchen is very conveniently arranged from the standpoint of cooking efficiency and ample space has been allowed for the dining table. A large storage closet with a capacity of 400 quarts of canned food has been provided off the kitchen vestibule. Located in this position, it will receive sufficient heat from the kitchen to prevent damage to stored foods from freezing.

A front porch across the entire width of the house has also been provided.

FRONT ELEVATION

AREA 1100 ☐ FT.



FLOOR PLAN

FIVE ROOM HOUSE NO. K-3A1

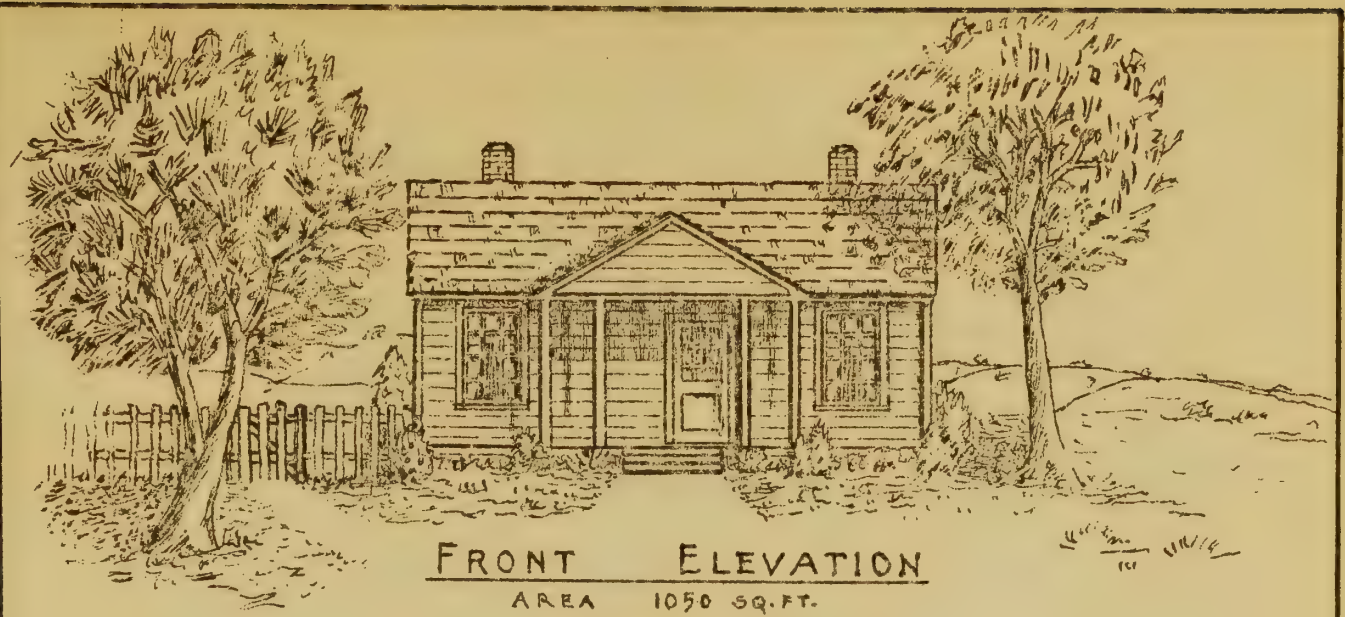
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Wade R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

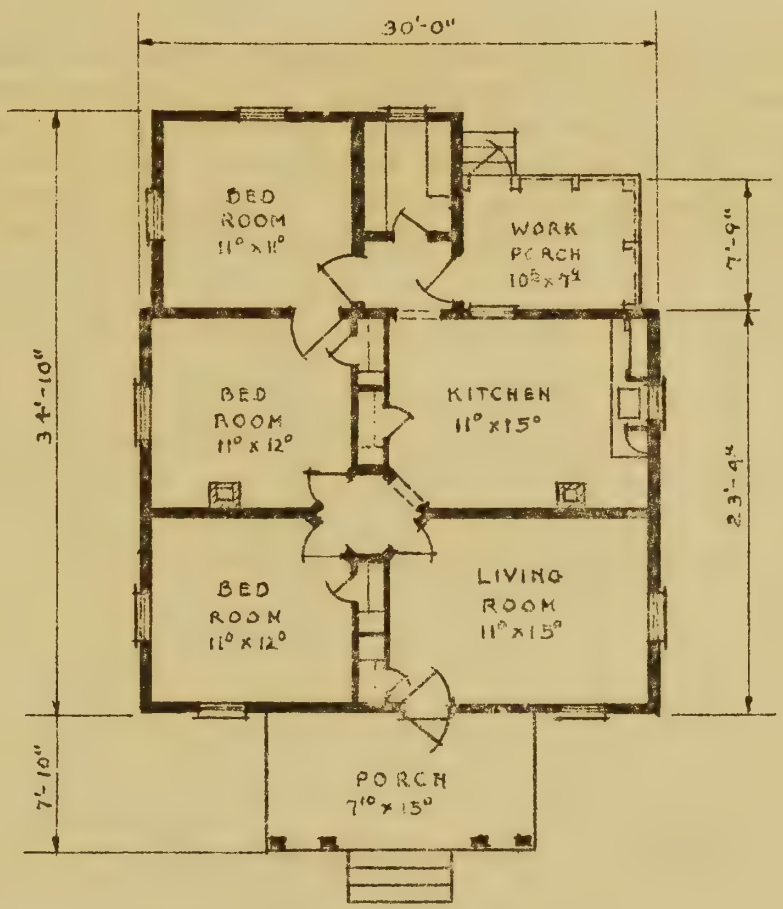
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER K-3A2

This plan is identical with plan K-3A1 except that the size of the front porch has been reduced and the roof-line changed accordingly.



FRONT ELEVATION

AREA 1050 SQ. FT.



FLOOR PLAN

FIVE ROOM HOUSE NO. K-3A2

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

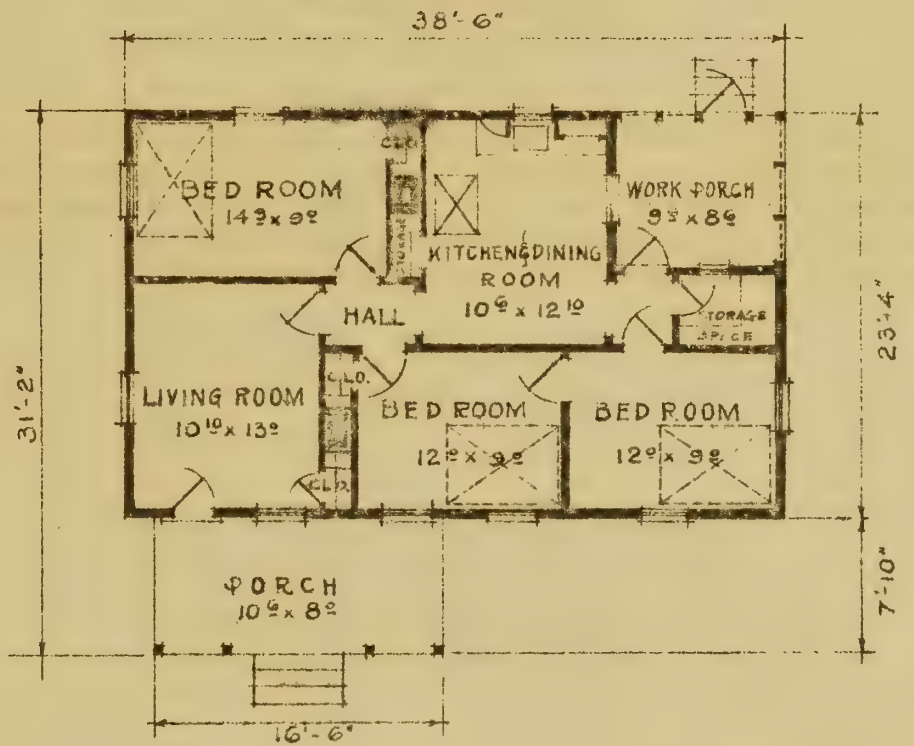
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER M-2

Due to its wide front and good circulation, this has been a very popular house. It has a living room, three bedrooms, combination kitchen and dining space and storage space for 300 quarts of canned food. The house is heated by two flues with thimbles into each of the adjoining rooms. However, it has been found that stoves in the living room and kitchen will keep the house warm throughout.

· FRONT · ELEVATION



· FLOOR · PLAN ·

FIVE ROOM HOUSE NO. M-2

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION · LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

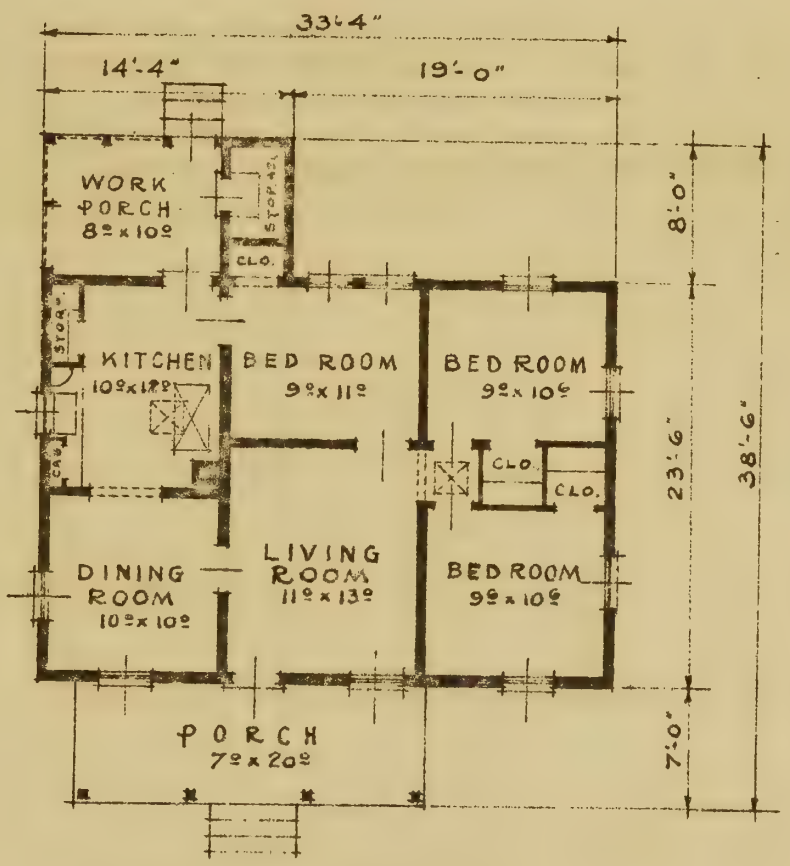
Walter R. Nelson.
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER O-1

The O-1 house is a compact working unit with living room, dining room, kitchen and three bedrooms. The rooms are arranged to take the utmost advantage of the light and air. Each bedroom has a large clothes closet, and a storage closet having a capacity of 250 quarts is provided off the screened back porch.

FRONT ELEVATION

AREA - 960 SQ. FT.



FLOOR PLAN

SIX ROOM HOUSE NO. O-I

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK - ARK.

I. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

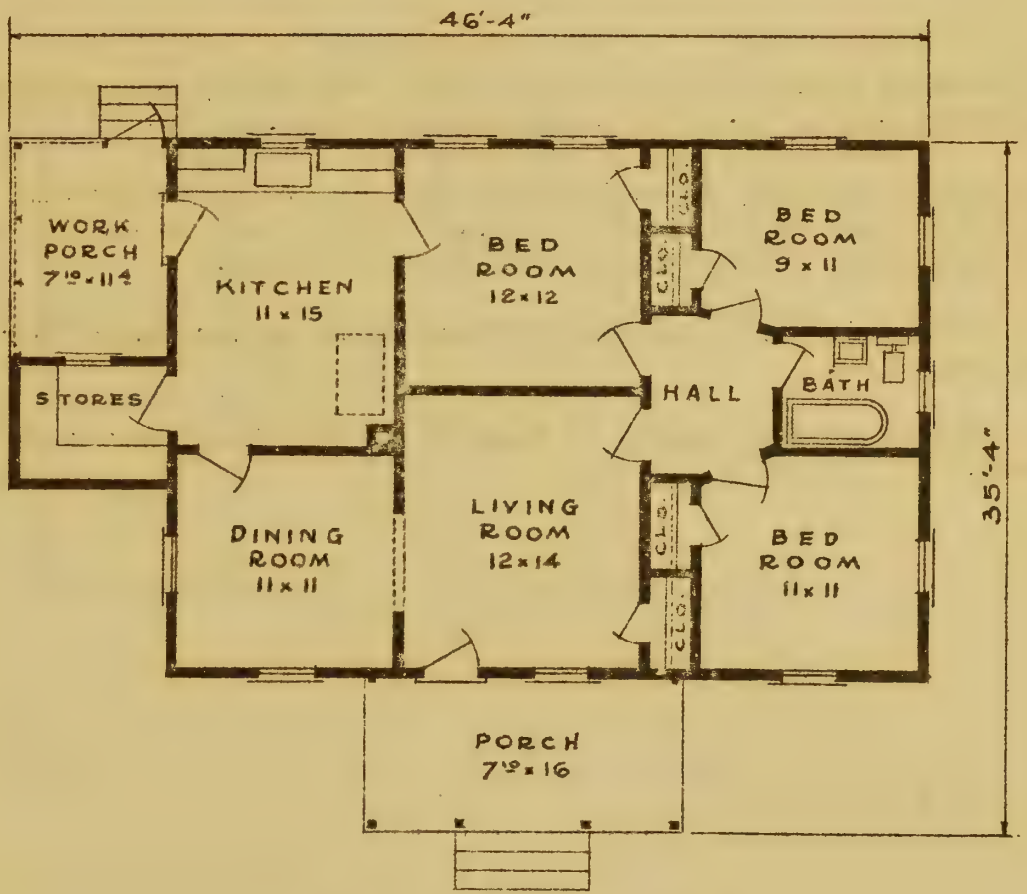
Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER O-2

This plan has been expanded from the O-1 plan for use by larger families. It contains approximately 340 additional square feet of floor area, allowing for all of the rooms to be increased in size and providing for a bath and a hall space which allows communication between the rooms with absolute privacy. Due to the increase in size, this house will naturally cost proportionately more than the O-1.

·FRONT·ELEVATION·

AREA·1300 FT.



·FLOOR·PLAN·

SIX·ROOM·HOUSE·NO.-O-2

FARM·SECURITY·ADMINISTRATION. LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T.C. Donnahue

DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson.

DISTRICT ARCHITECT.

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER P-15

A desirable house for the average size farm family who requires something larger than the usual farm dwelling.

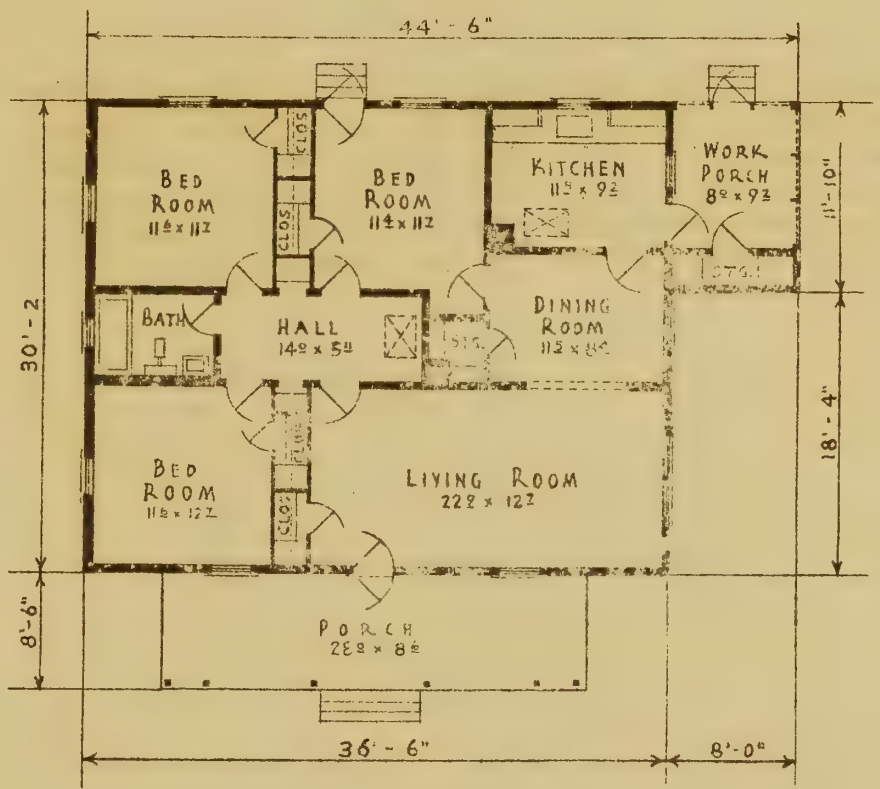
The plan comprises, in addition to three ample size bedrooms, a dining room, bath and large hall. There is a flue thimble in the hall which will provide for a central heater.

The kitchen is large enough to afford ample working space for the housewife.

An adequate storage closet is located off the large screened rear porch.

FRONT ELEVATION

AREA - 1,315 SQ. FT.



FLOOR PLAN

SIX · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. P-15

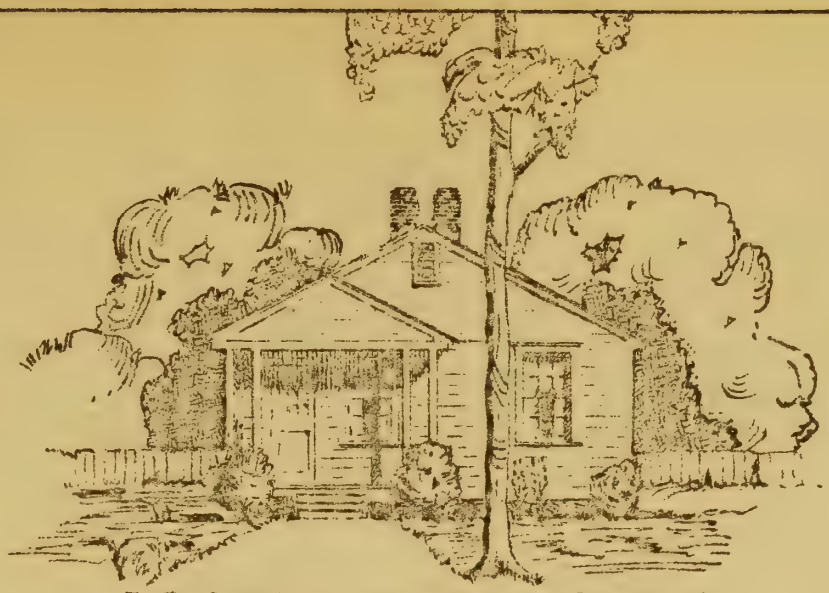
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

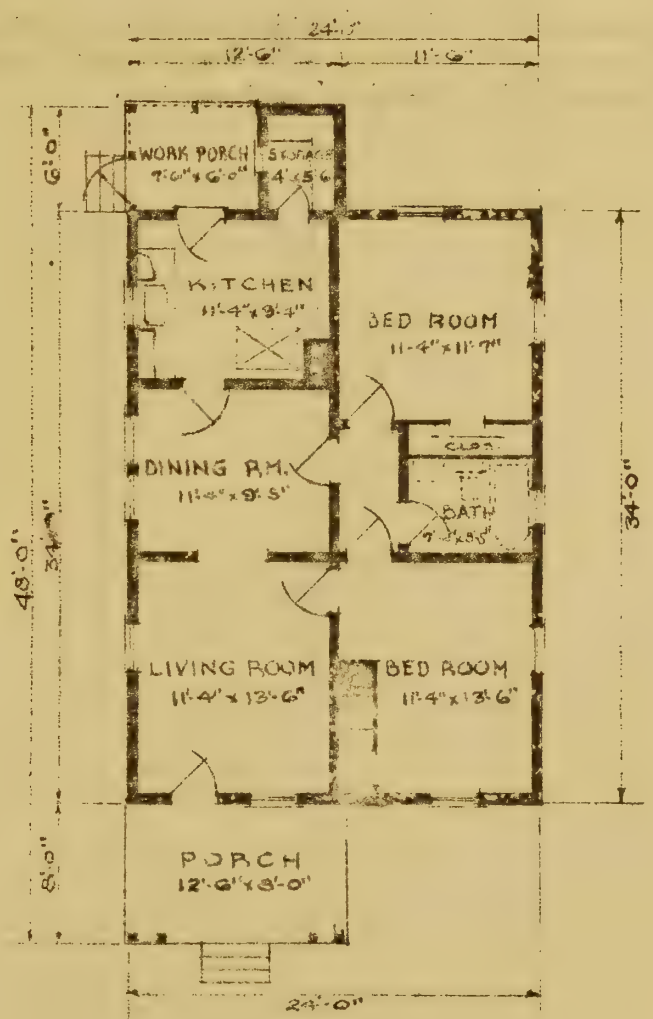
Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER Q-1

This varies from the usual farm house in that it has a smaller kitchen and a separate dining area. The dining area is connected to the living room by a cased opening which allows the two rooms to be used together. The bathroom has been placed between the front two bedrooms. Both bedrooms have ample closets. A large storage closet has been provided near the kitchen.



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

FIVE ROOM HOUSE NO. Q-1

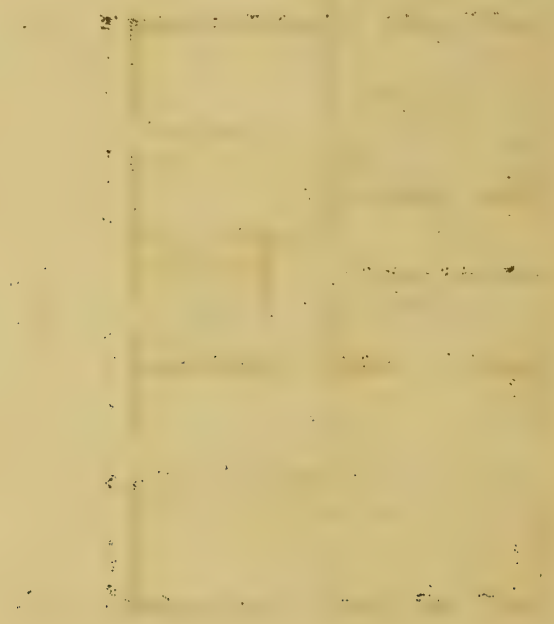
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnalue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

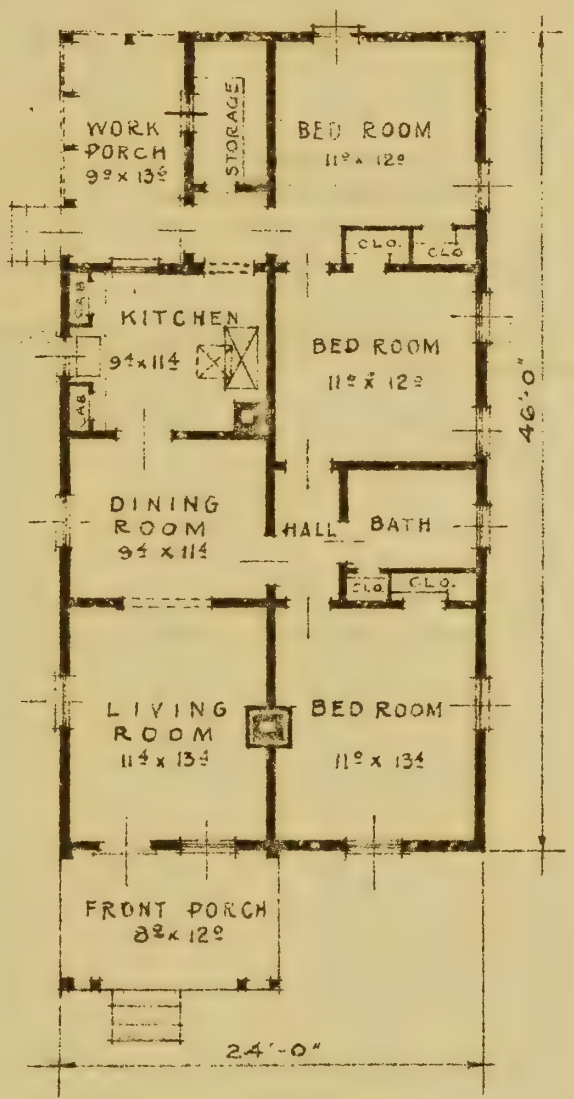
Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER Q-2

The room arrangement of the Q-2 house plan is identical with the Q-1 plan, but expanded to include an additional bedroom, a larger food storage pantry and a larger work porch.



· FRONT · ELEVATION ·



· F L O O R · P L A N ·

SIX ROOM HOUSE NO. Q 2

· FARM · SECURITY · ADMINISTRATION
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

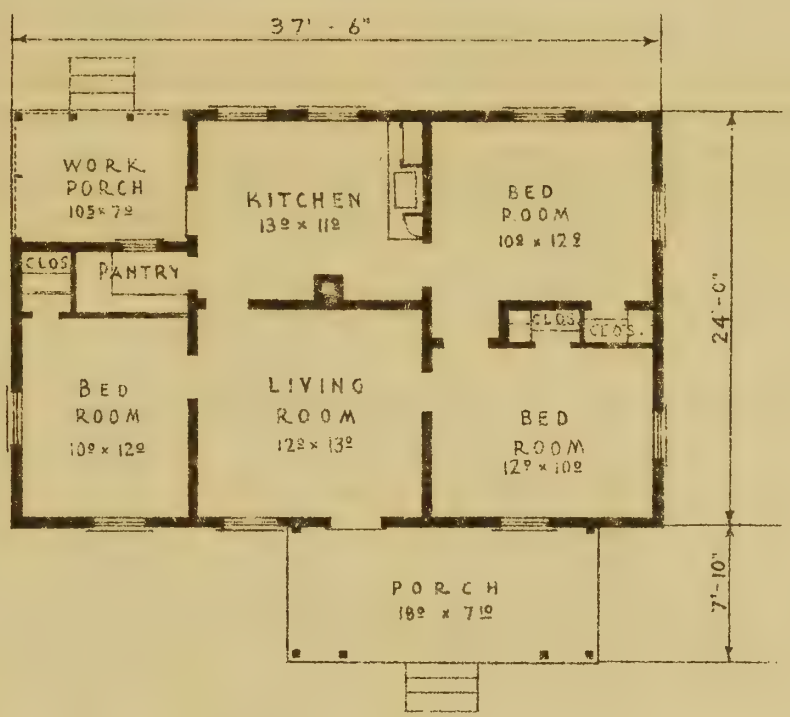
Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER R-2

A five-room house, simple in design, with a standard gable roof, and porch with hip-type roof.

FRONT · ELEVATION

AREA 975 SQ. FT.



FLOOR · PLAN

FIVE · ROOM · HOUSE · NO. R-2

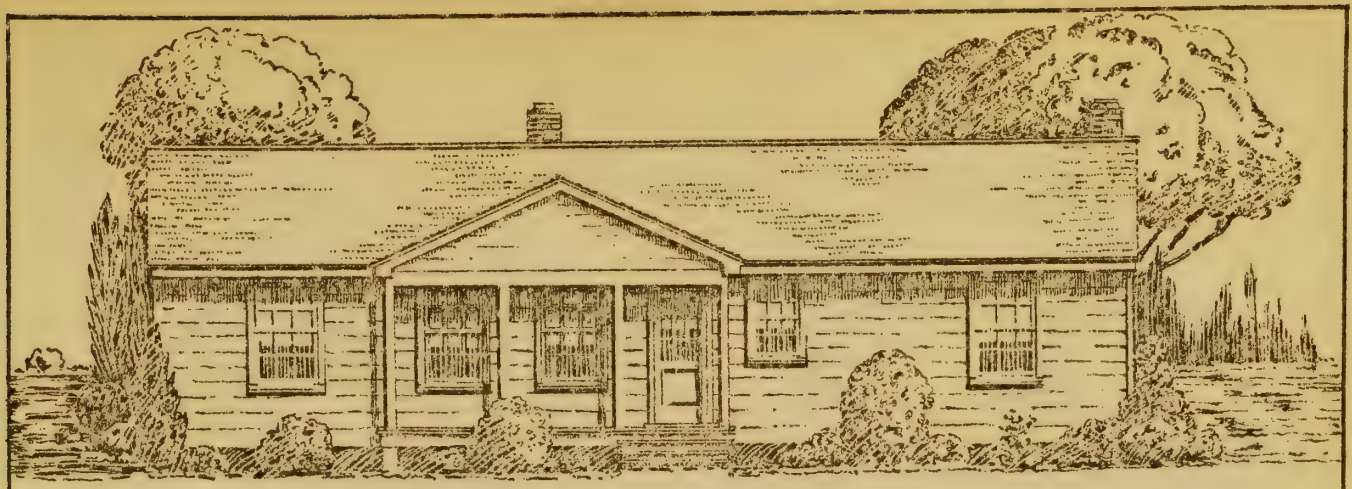
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

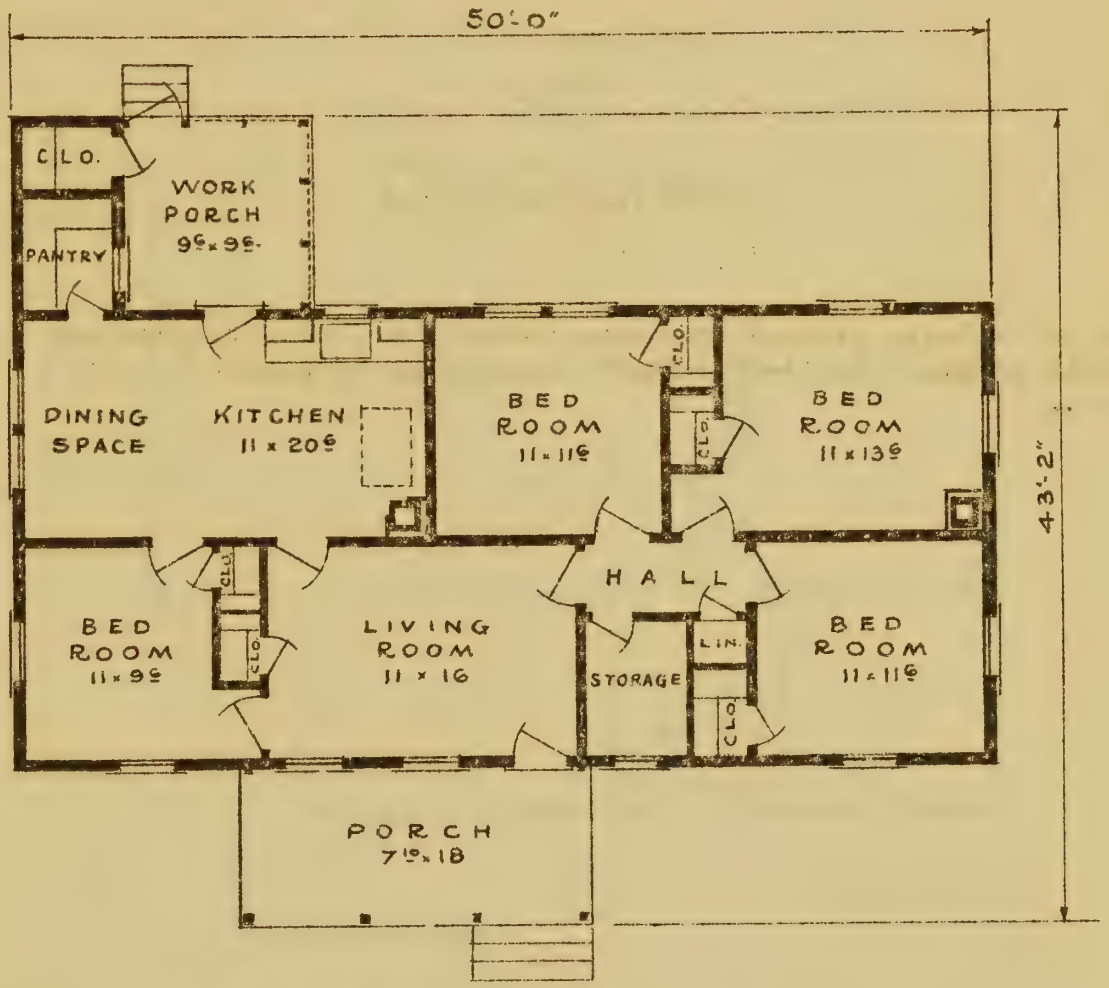
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER R-3

This plan has been expanded from the R-2 plan and especially developed for farm families who may require four bedrooms. Adequate closets are provided for each bedroom, as well as a linen closet in the hall and a storage room, which may be converted into a bathroom. The living room and kitchen are each of sufficient size to accomodate the large families for whom this four bedroom house was designed.



·FRONT·ELEVATION·

AREA - 1375 SQ. FT.



·FLOOR·PLAN·

·SIX·ROOM·HOUSE· NO. R-3·

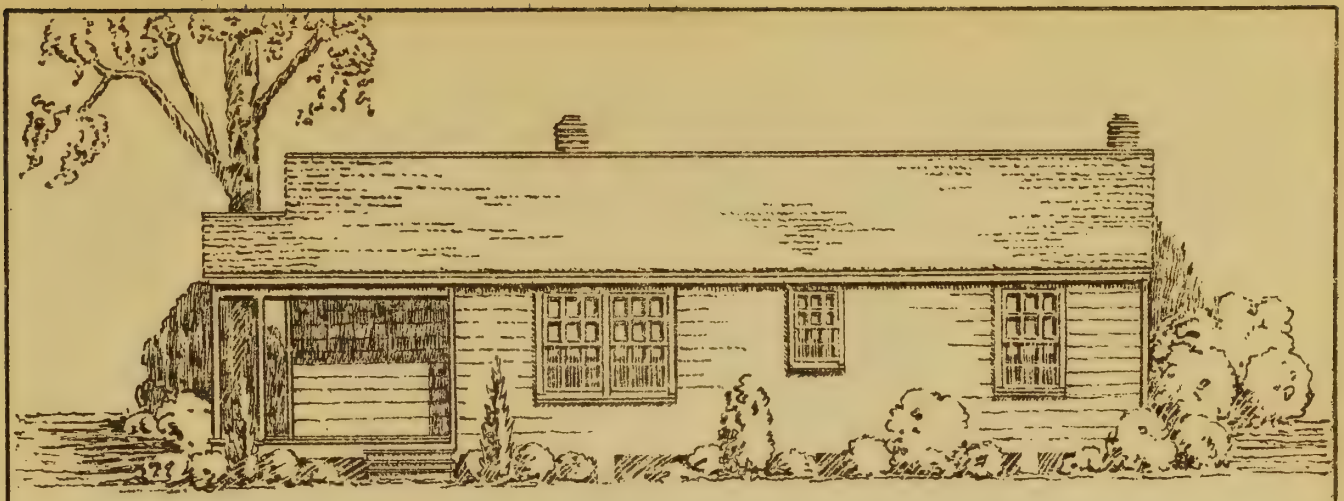
FARM · SECURITY · ADMINISTRATION · LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Harter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

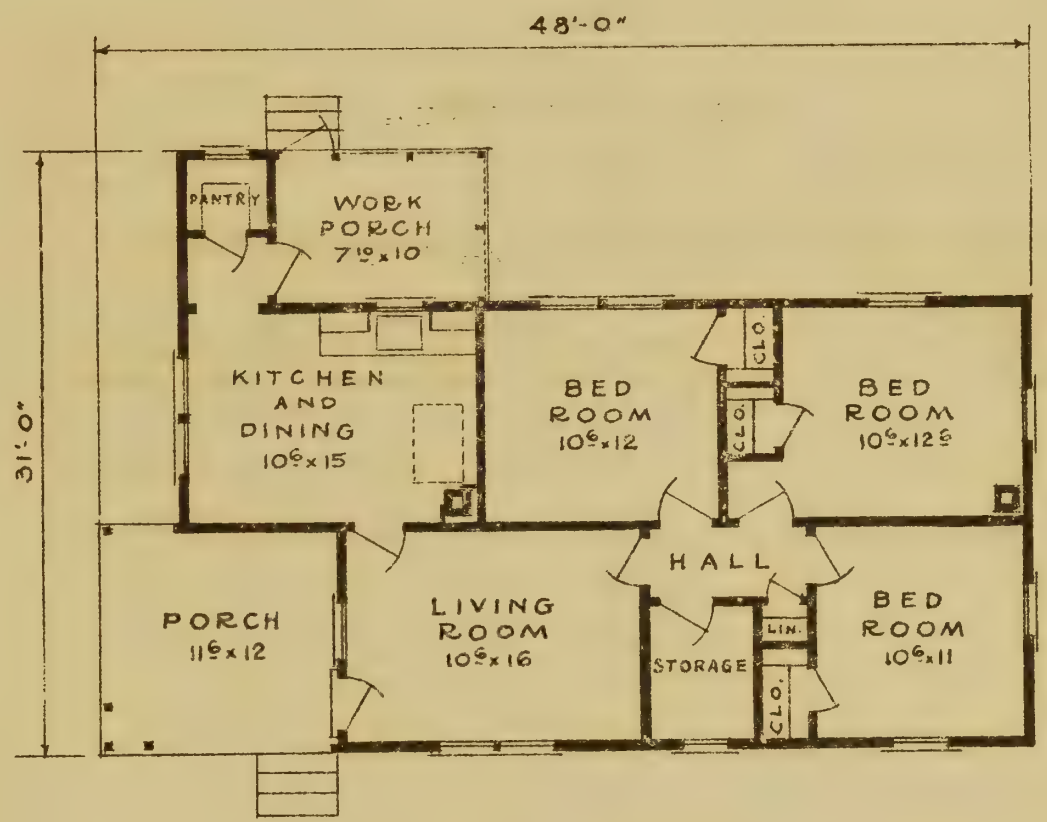
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER T-3

An efficiently planned five-room house with partially recessed front porch. The 6'-0" x 7'-6" storage can be converted into a bath.



FRONT ELEVATION

AREA - 1110 ± FT.



FLOOR PLAN

FIVE ROOM HOUSE NO. T-3

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION · LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue

DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson

DISTRICT ARCHITECT

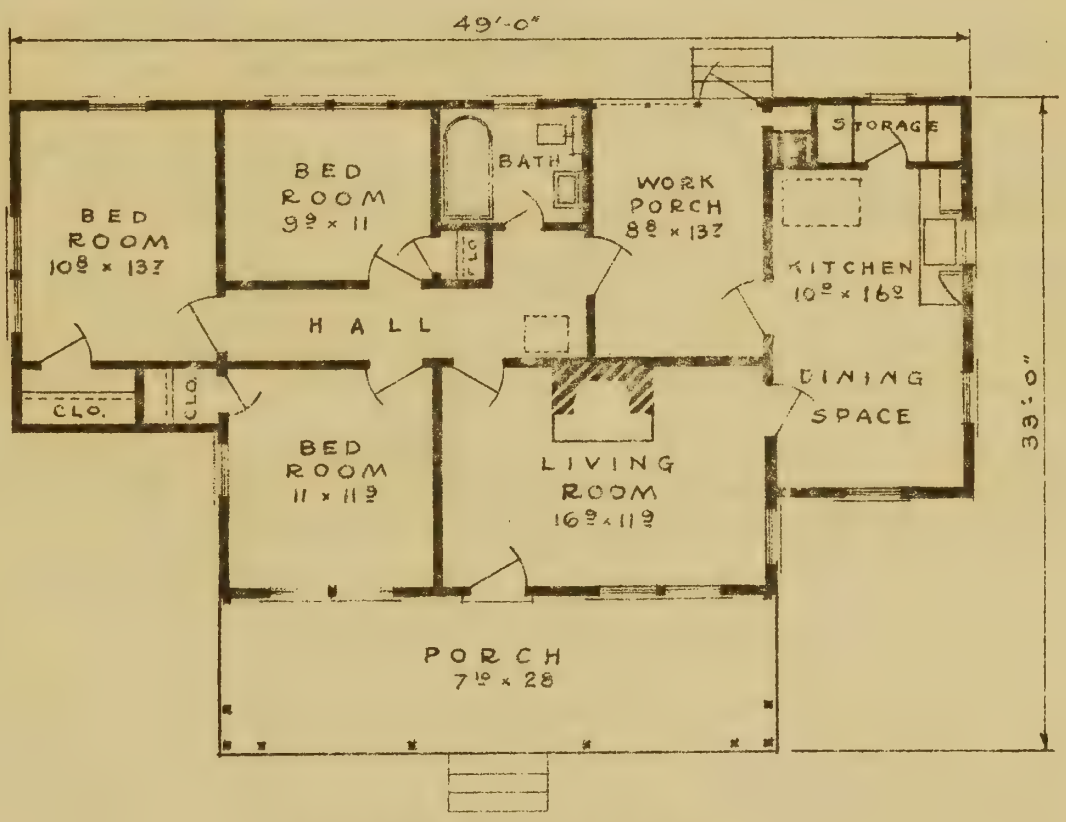
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER W-1

An attractive six-room house with three bedrooms and an efficiently located bath.

The living room is well proportioned and has a fire place with a double flue, with a connection for a heater unit in the central hall.

FRONT ELEVATION

AREA - 1,240 ± FT.



FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE · NO. W-1

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T.C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER W-2

This plan is designed for the extra large farm family who need and can afford a house larger than the average.

There are four ample-size bedrooms with a closet in each. Each bedroom has cross ventilation. The bath is conviently located and is accessible from any room in the house.

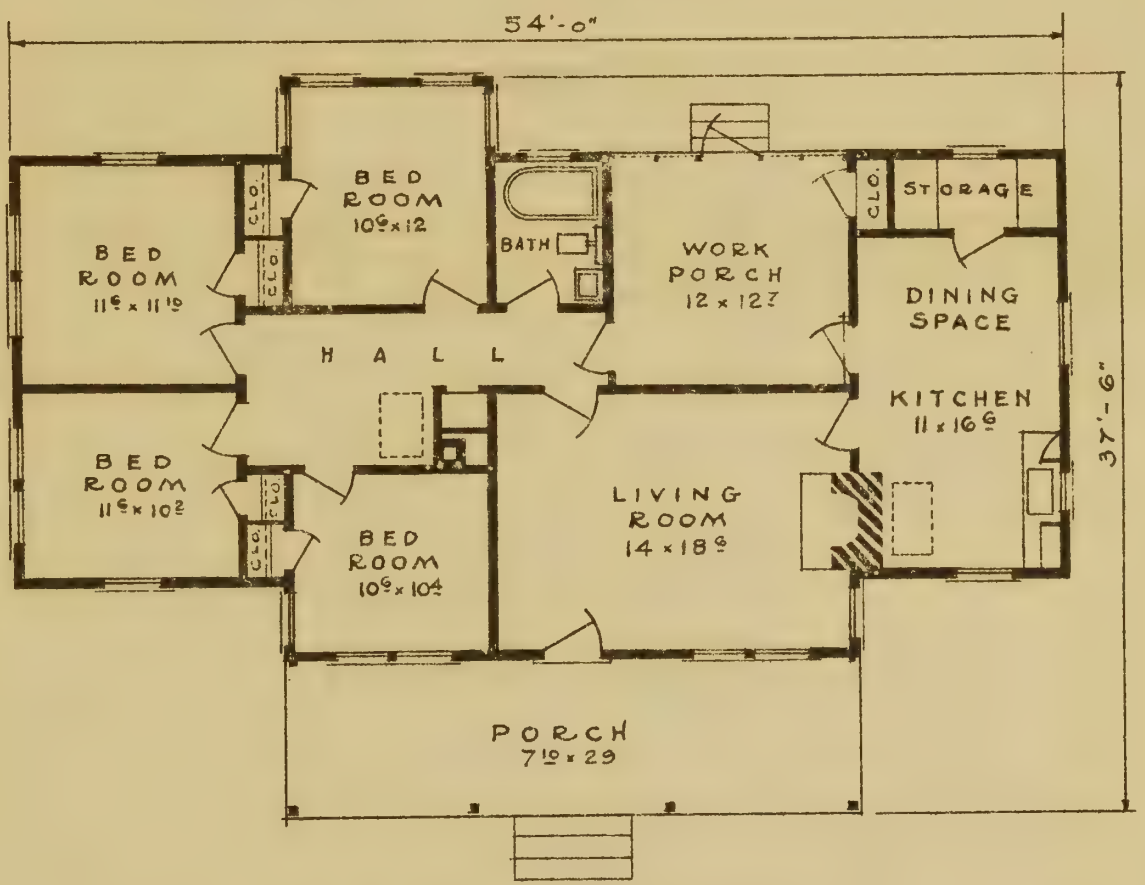
The kitchen and dining space are combined into one room with a large storage closet located at the rear of the dining room.

The screened work porch of this plan is larger than that of the W-1. During the mild seasons of the year this work porch can be used for many purposes. The front porch extends the full length of the main body of the house.

A fireplace is located in the living room and is so placed that the kitchen flue is combined with the fireplace flue, thereby eliminating the necessity of building an additional chimney.

FRONT · ELEVATION

AREA - 1,450 ± FT.



FLOOR · PLAN

HOUSE · NO. W-2

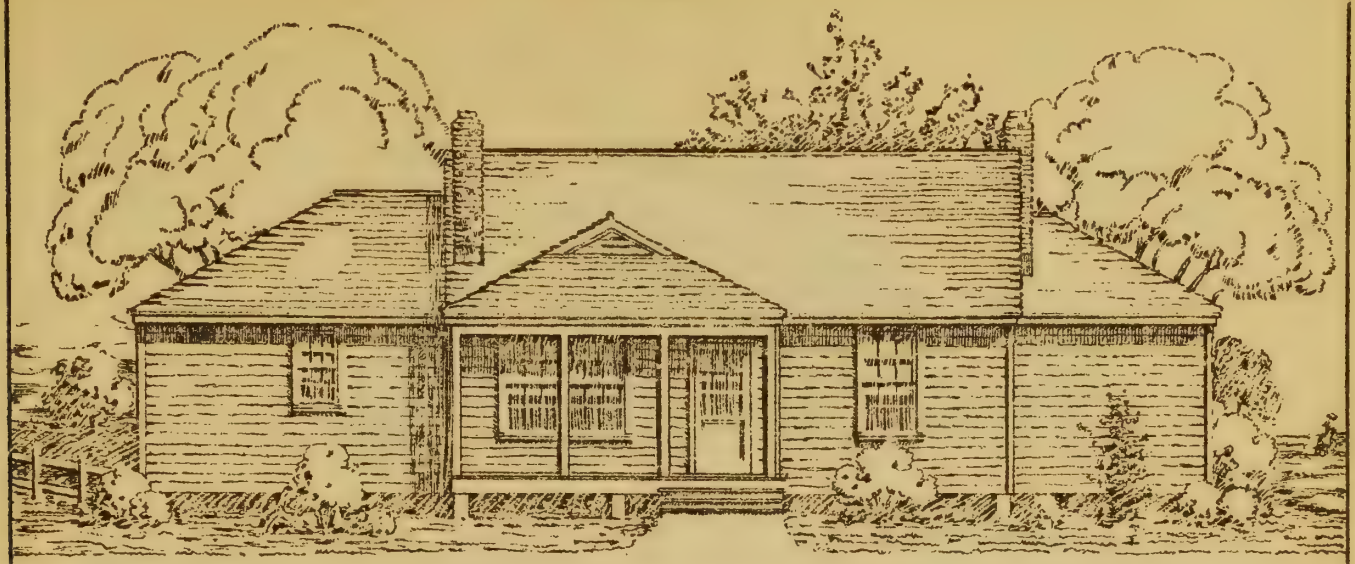
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT [illegible]

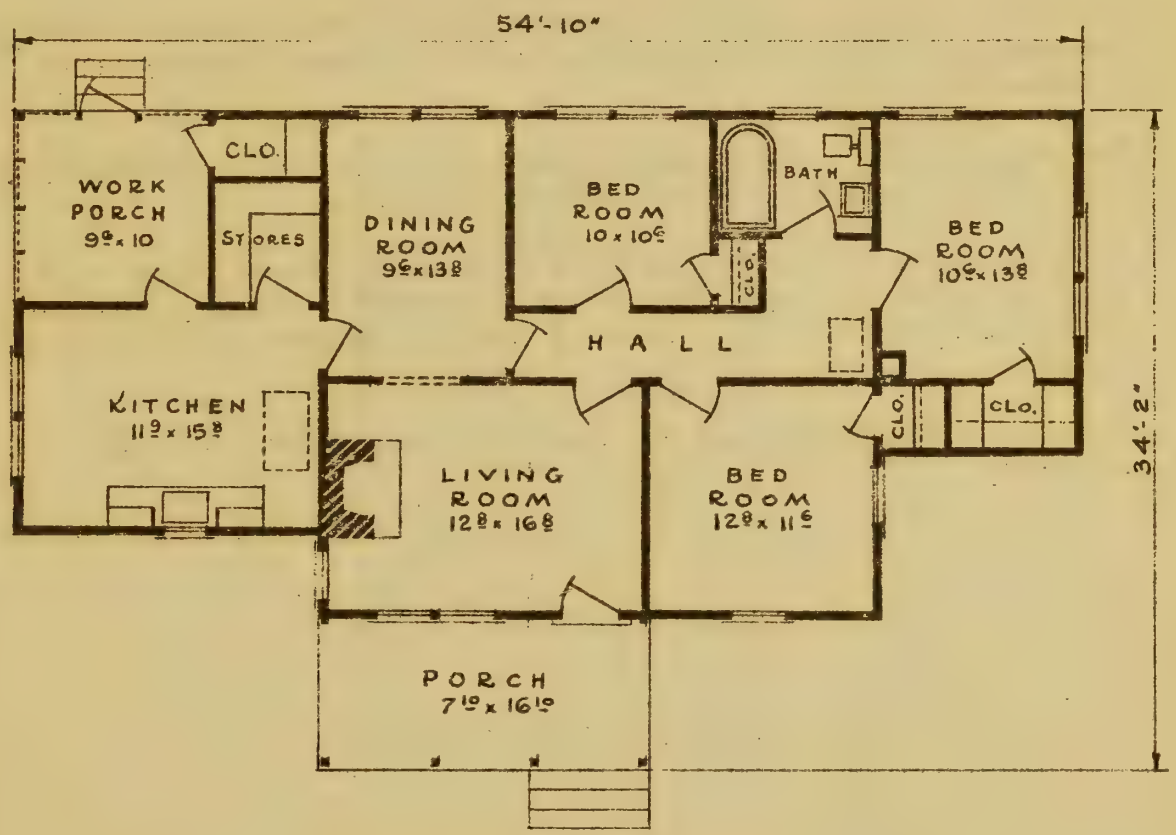
HOUSE PLAN NUMBER W-3

This plan provides for three bedrooms but has a separate dining room. The front porch is smaller than in the preceding plan, and the location of the bathroom is changed.



·FRONT·ELEVATION·

AREA - 1365 SQ. FT.



·FLOOR·PLAN·

·SEVEN·ROOM·HOUSE·NO.W-3

FARM · SECURITY · ADMINISTRATION, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Domaher
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Wilson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

HOUSE PLAN NUMBER X-1.

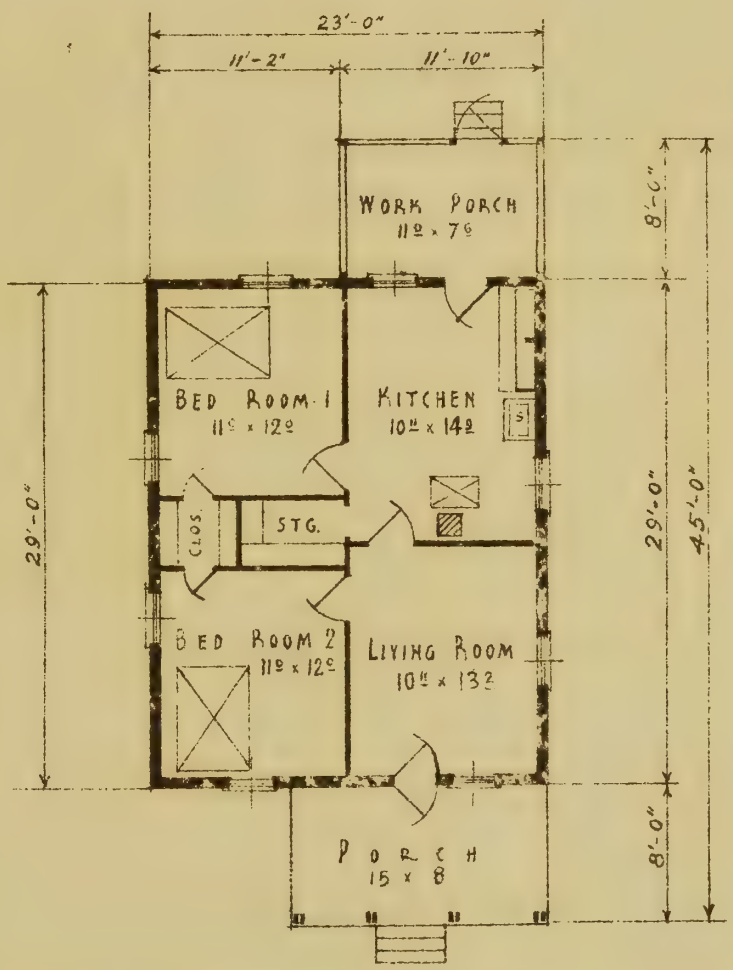
The Plan Number X-1 was developed in an effort to find the most economical construction possible and at the same time meet the minimum requirements.

The walls are board and batten construction - ceiled on interior. The interior walls are single board thickness.

The plan is convoniently arranged with ample closet space. The storage closet is located near the center of the house, so that fruit and preserves are protected from the danger of freezing in winter.

The floors are double and the roof is covered with red cedar shingles.

FRONT · ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

FOUR · ROOM · HOUSE · X-1

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARNS

BARNS

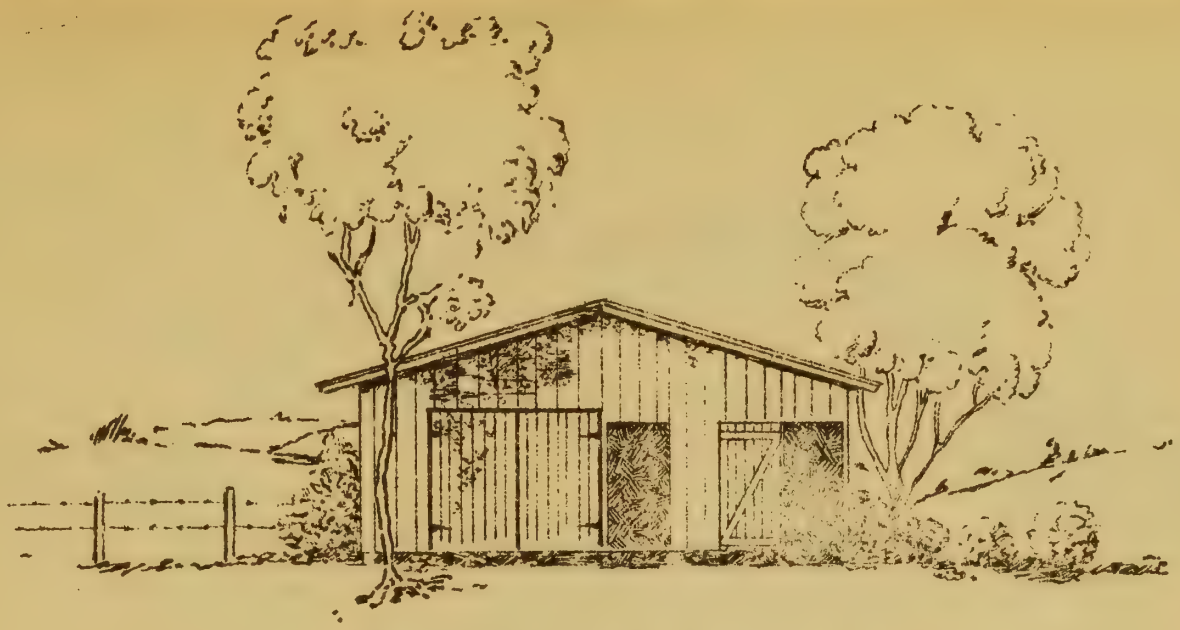
The fifteen barn plans which follow have been designed to meet the varied needs of farmers in all sections of the Region embracing Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The barn should be selected after careful consideration of the requirements of the individual farm on which it is to be constructed.

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:2A2

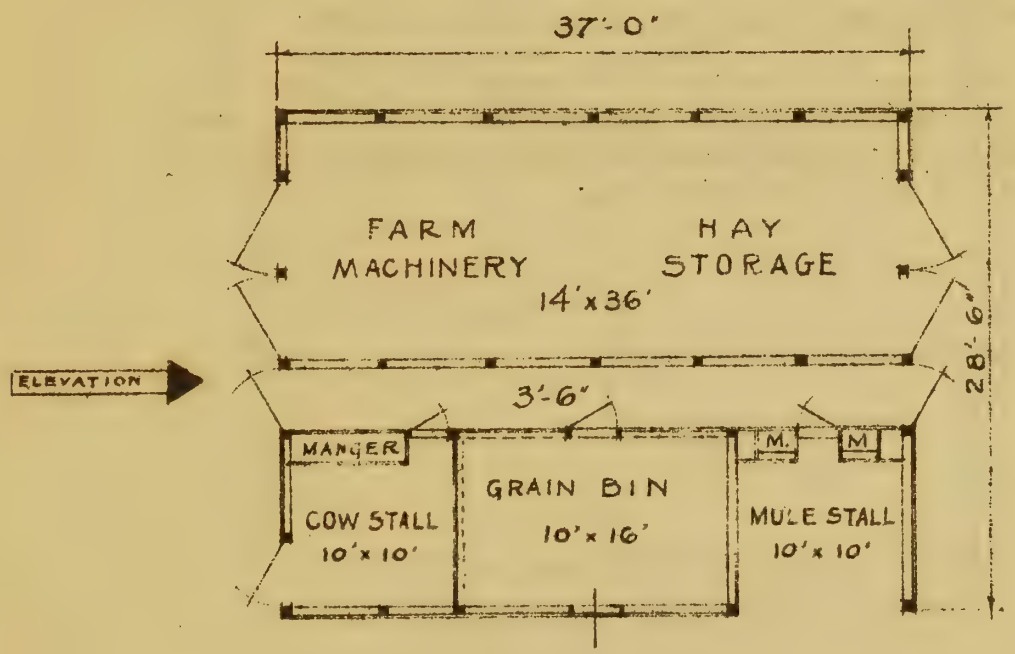
This plan provides space for two mules and two cows.

A grain bin of 1120 cubic feet capacity and a combination machinery and hay storage space 14' by 36' have been provided.



E L E V A T I O N

A R E A - 1036 Sq. Ft.



· F L O O R P L A N ·

BARN No. 411-2A2

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

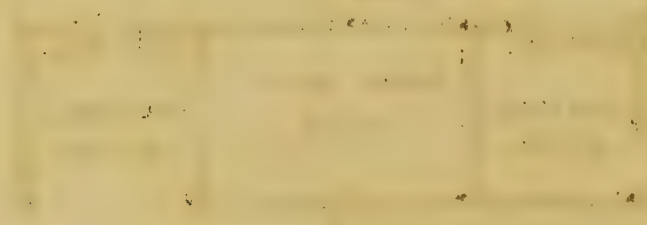
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

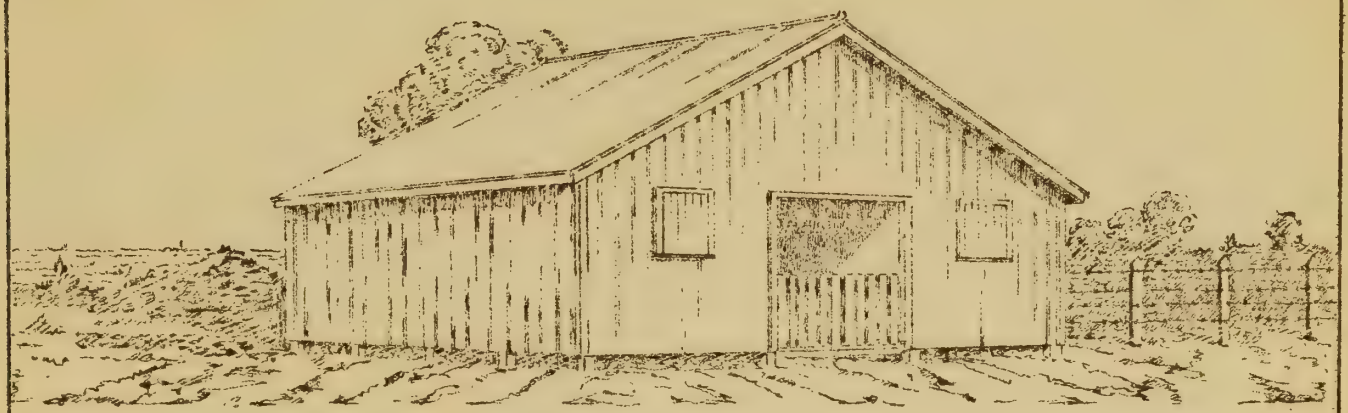
Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:243

This plan provides space for two mules and two cows.

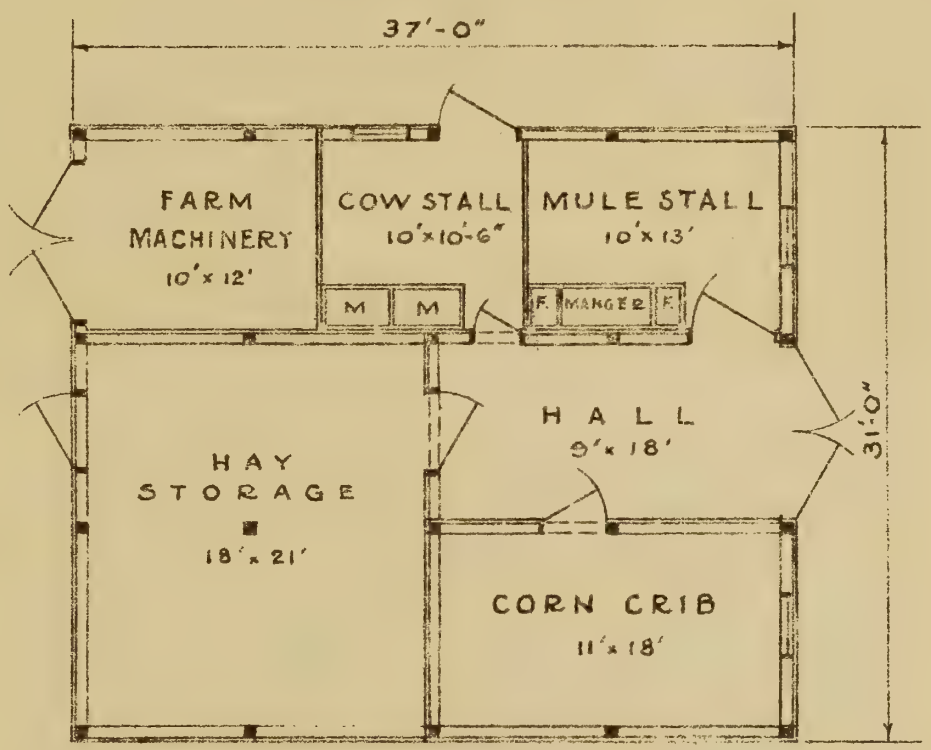
The hay storage space is 18' by 21' and will take care of approximately 7-1/2 tons of loose hay. The crib has a space of 1080 cubic feet. A machinery shed 10' by 12' as well as a hall 9' by 18' have been provided.





PERSPECTIVE

AREA - 1147 SQ. FT.



FLOOR PLAN

BARN No. 411-2A3

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T.C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Hastin R. Nelson Jr.
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

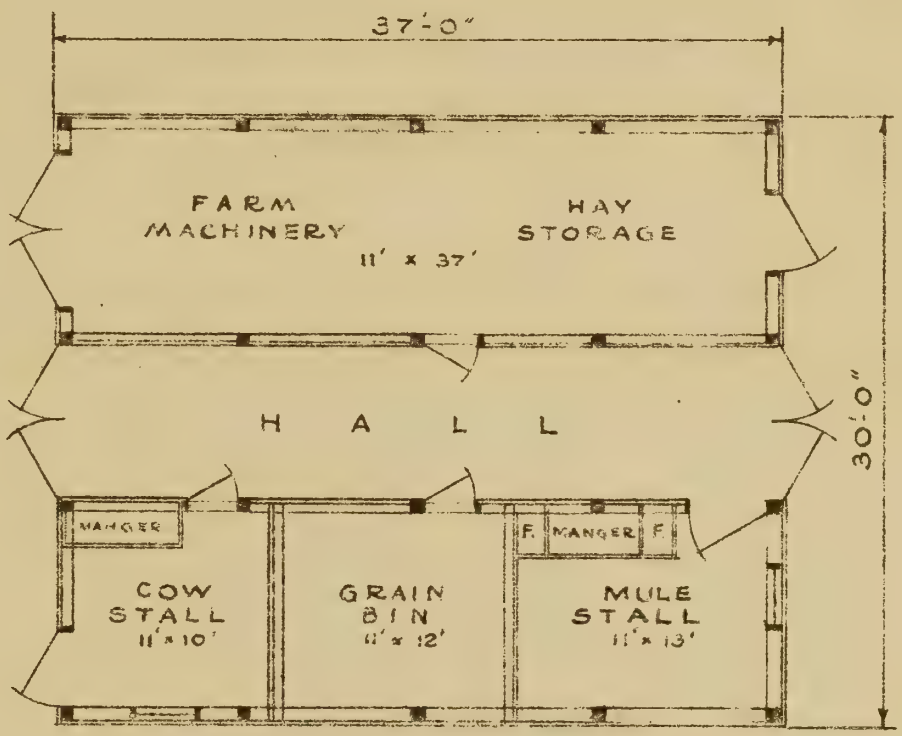
BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:2A4

This barn will accommodate two mules and two cows.

The crib is 11' by 12' with a capacity of 925 cubic feet. A combination machinery and hay storage space 11' by 37' has been provided.

· PERSPECTIVE ·

AREA - 1,110 SQ. FT.



· FLOOR · PLAN ·

· BARN · NO. 411-2A4 ·

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C Dormaher
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Wilson.
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

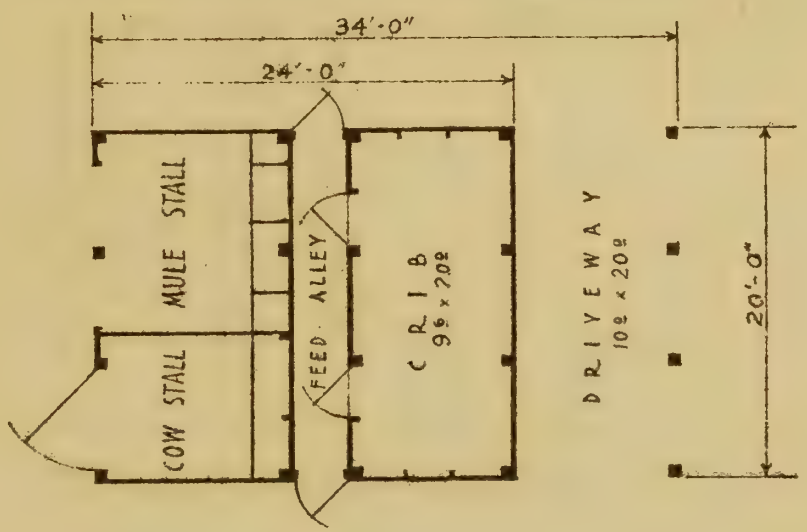
BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:4A3

This plan provides space for two mules and two cows.

The crib has a capacity of 1450 cubic feet and a loft space of 3700 cubic feet.

ELEVATION

AREA - LOFT - 680□' BIN - 190□'



FLOOR PLAN

BARN NO. 411-4A3

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

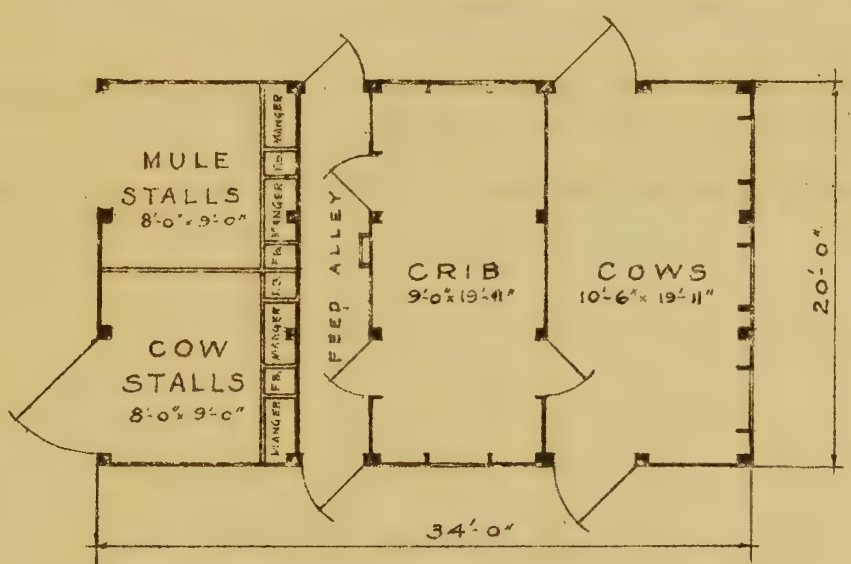
B

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:4A4

This barn is identical with plan 411:4A3, except that the shed has been enclosed to provide a space for cattle.

ELEVATION

AREA LOFT 680 SQ. FT. - BIN 190 SQ. FT.



FLOOR PLAN

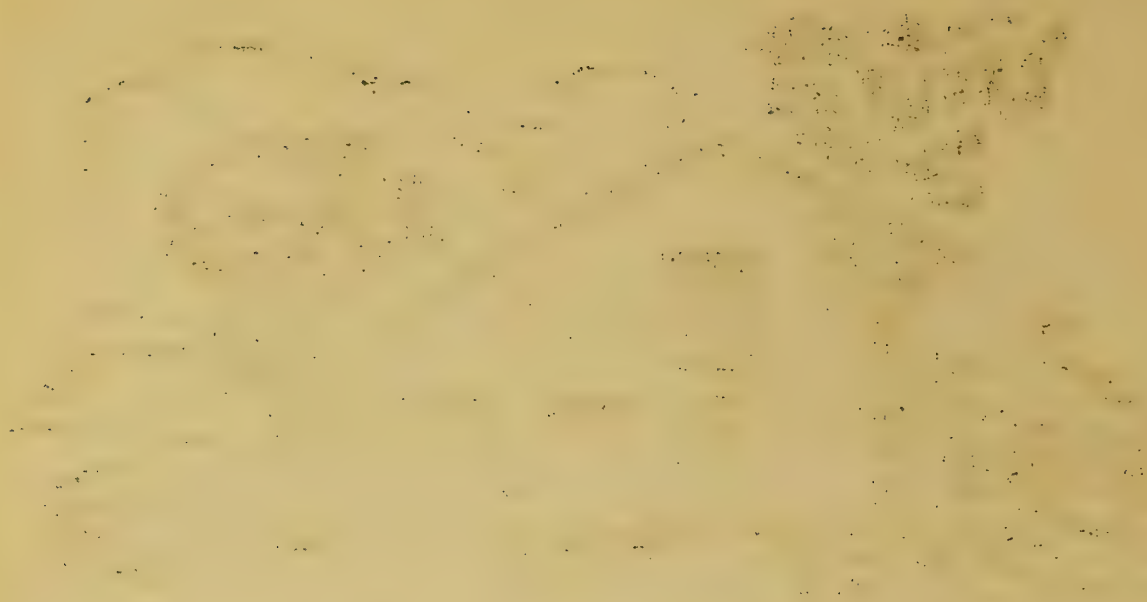
BARN NO. 411-4A4

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Domahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

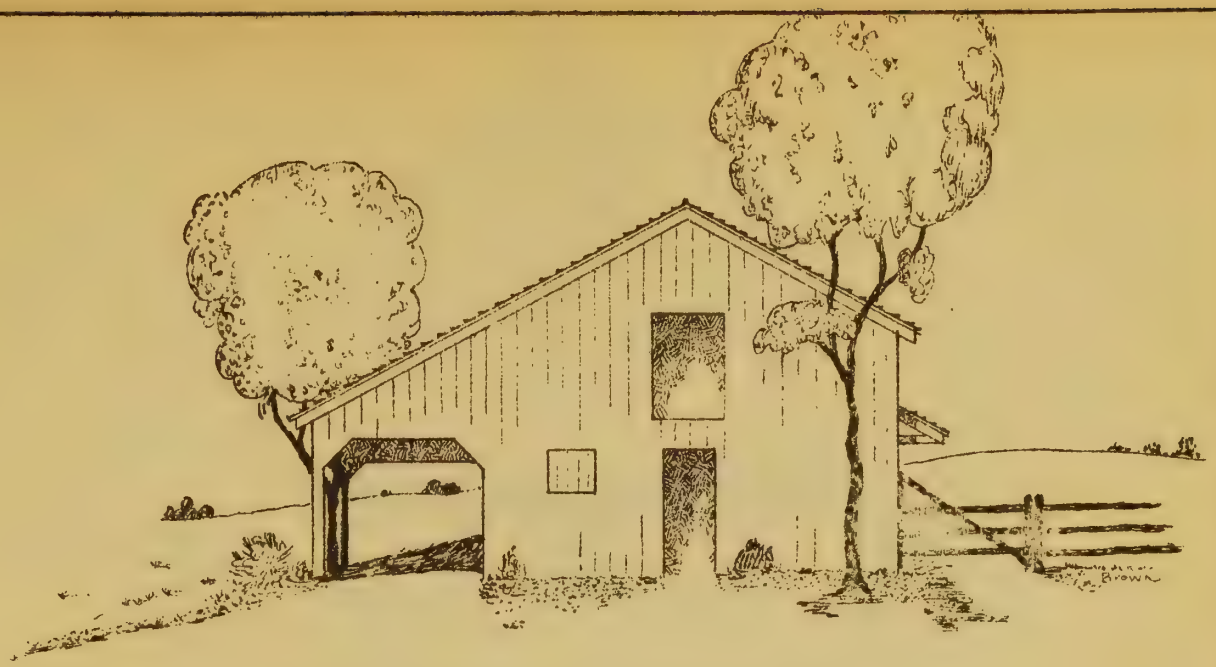
Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT



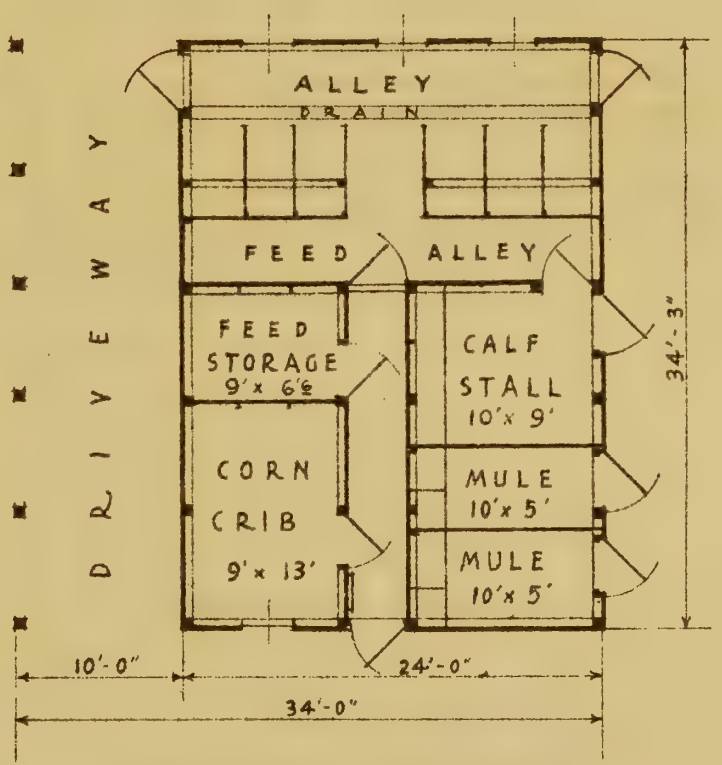
BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:4A5

A small dairy barn with space for six milk cows, a large box stall for calves and two mule stalls.

It has a crib space of 705 cubic feet and a loft space of 6400 cubic feet.



E L E V A T I O N



F L O O R P L A N

BARN NO. 411:4A5

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

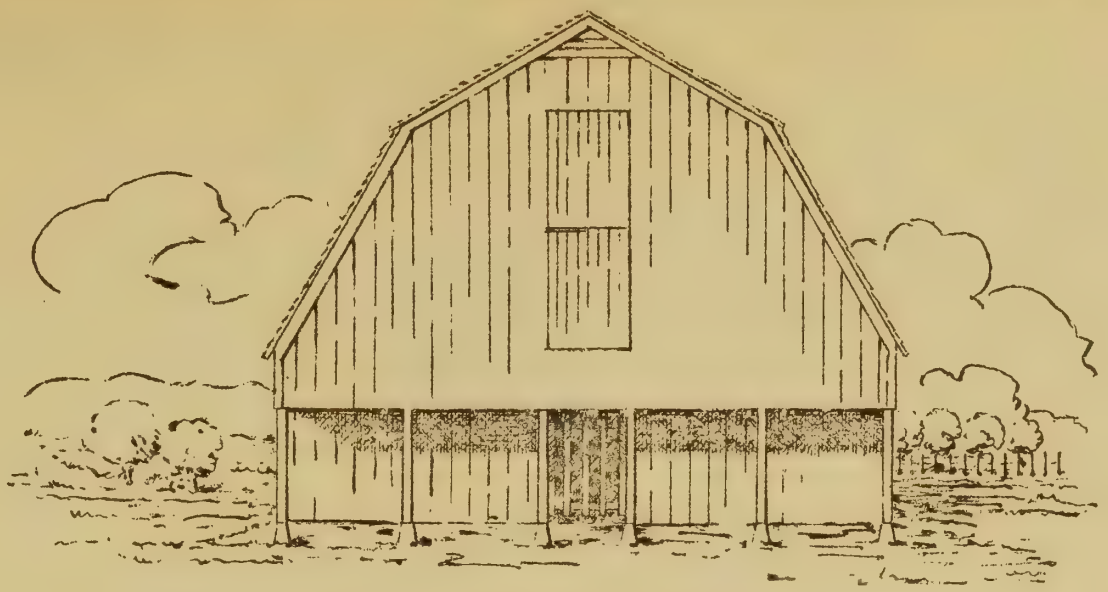
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:7

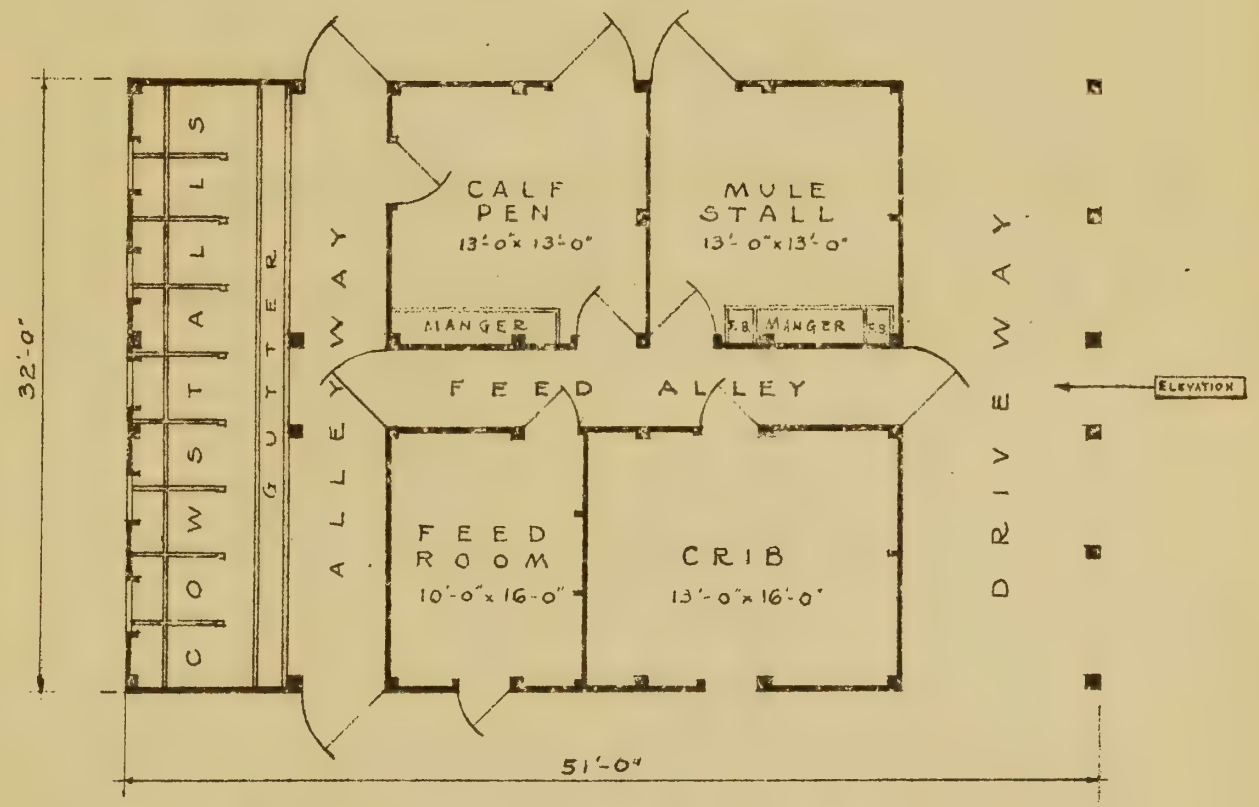
A dairy barn designed to accommodate nine milk cows. There is a calf pen 13' by 13' and a mule stall for two mules.

A feed room 10' by 16' and a crib 13' by 16' are provided. The loft has a capacity of 1300 cubic feet.



END ELEVATION

LOFT — 1632 SQ. FT.



FLOOR PLAN

BARN NO. 411:7

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

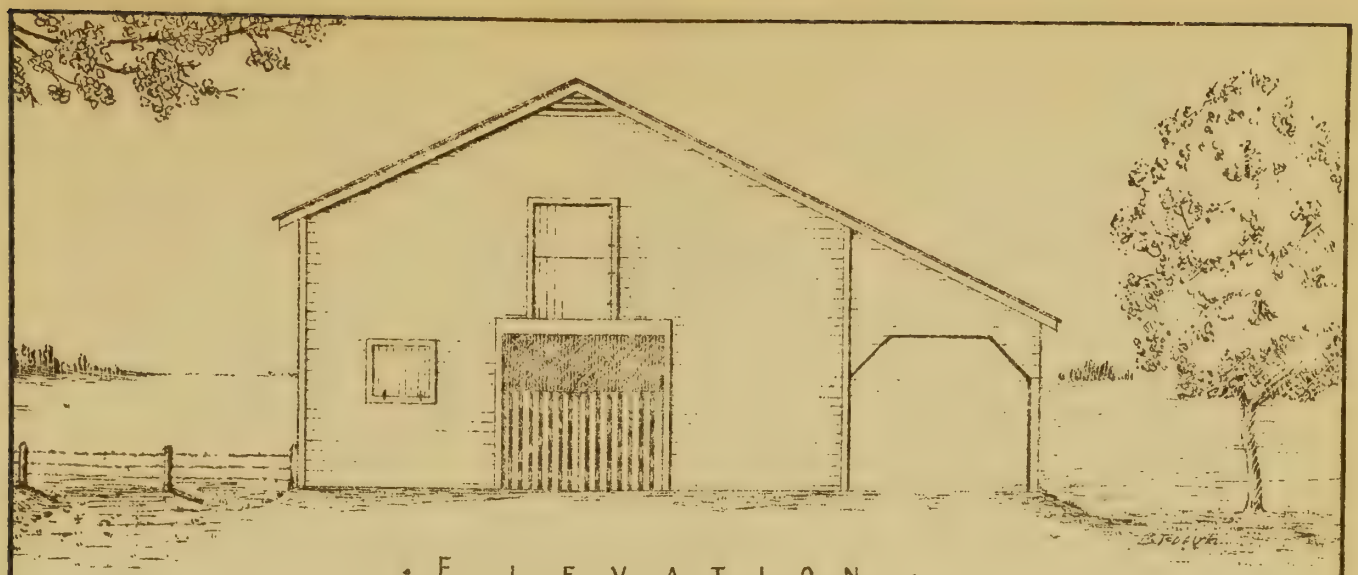
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

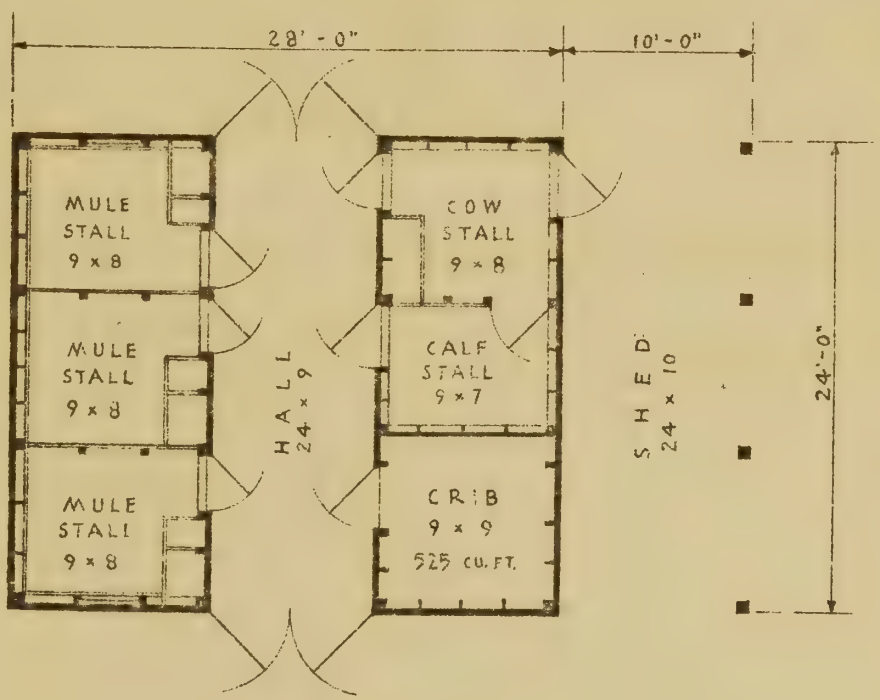
BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:9

This barn has three single mule stalls, a cow stall and a calf stall.

A crib space of 525 cubic feet and a loft space of 5200 cubic feet are provided.



ELEVATION



PLAN

BARN NO 411:9

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION – LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

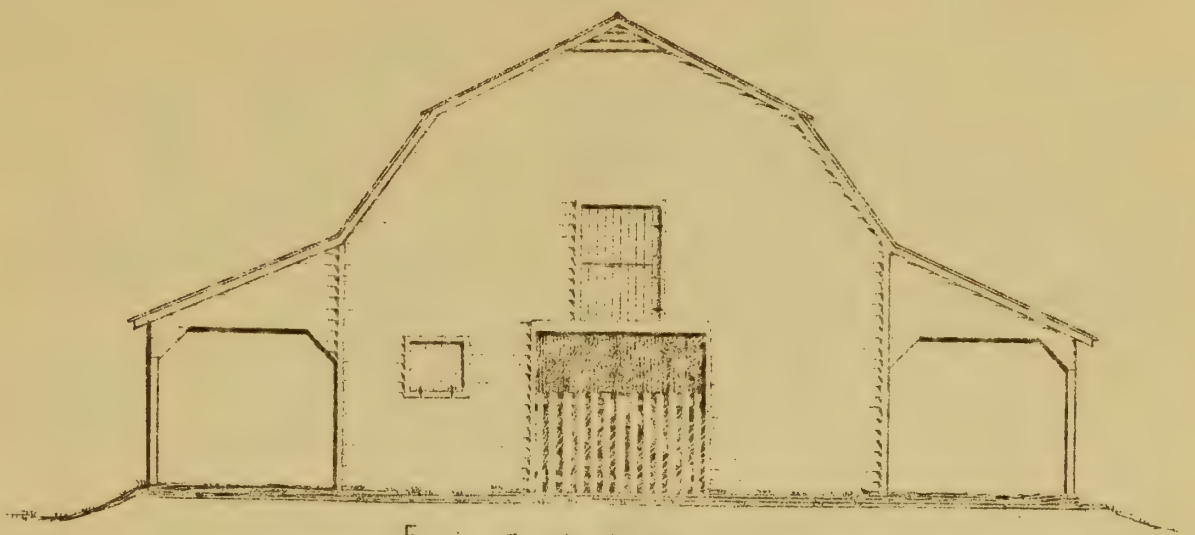
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

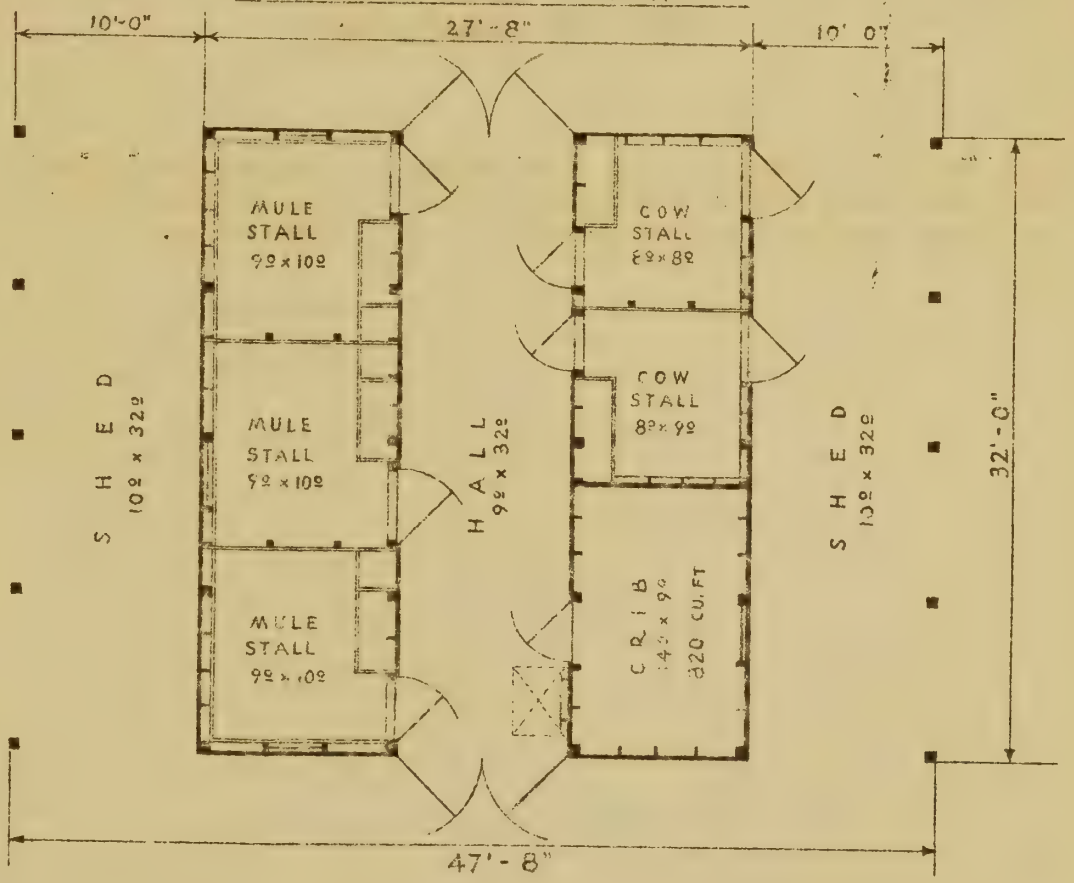
BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:9A2

This plan provides for space for three mules and two cows.

There is a space of 820 cubic feet in the crib and 1000 cubic feet in the loft.



ELEVATION



PLAN

BARN NO. 411-9A2

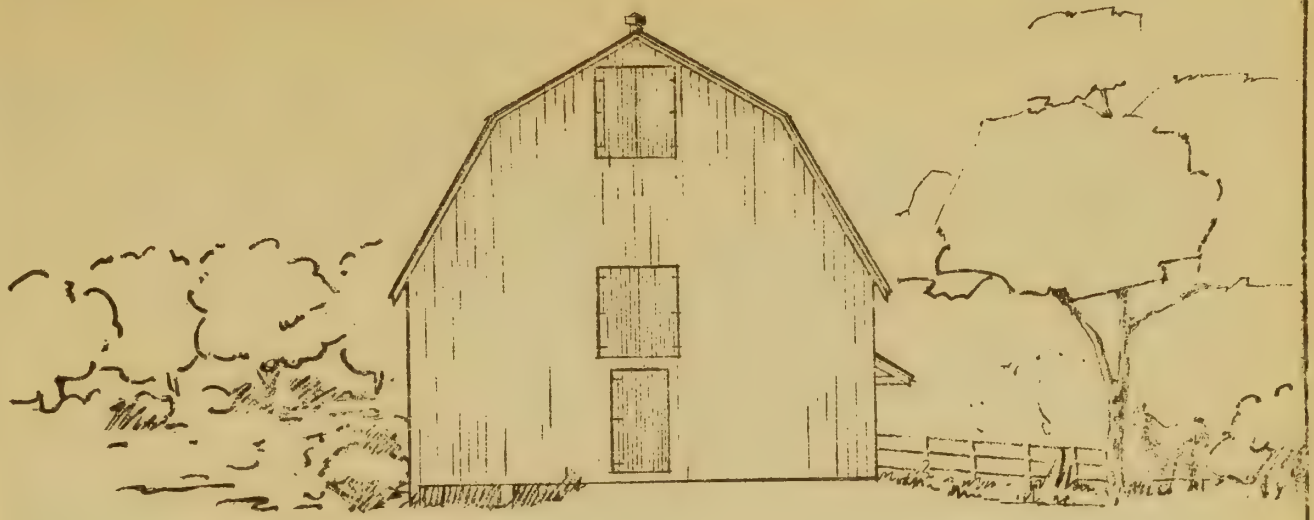
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

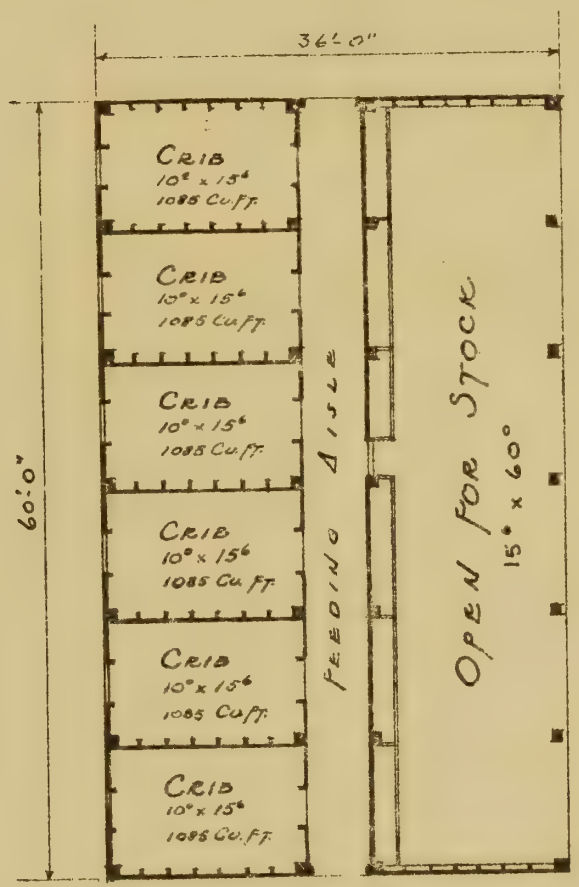
Walter R. Nelson.
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:9A3

This barn is identical with plan 411:9A2 with the exception that the three separate mule stalls have been eliminated and the space thrown into one large area for a mule run.



ELEVATION



PLAN

BARN NO 411:10

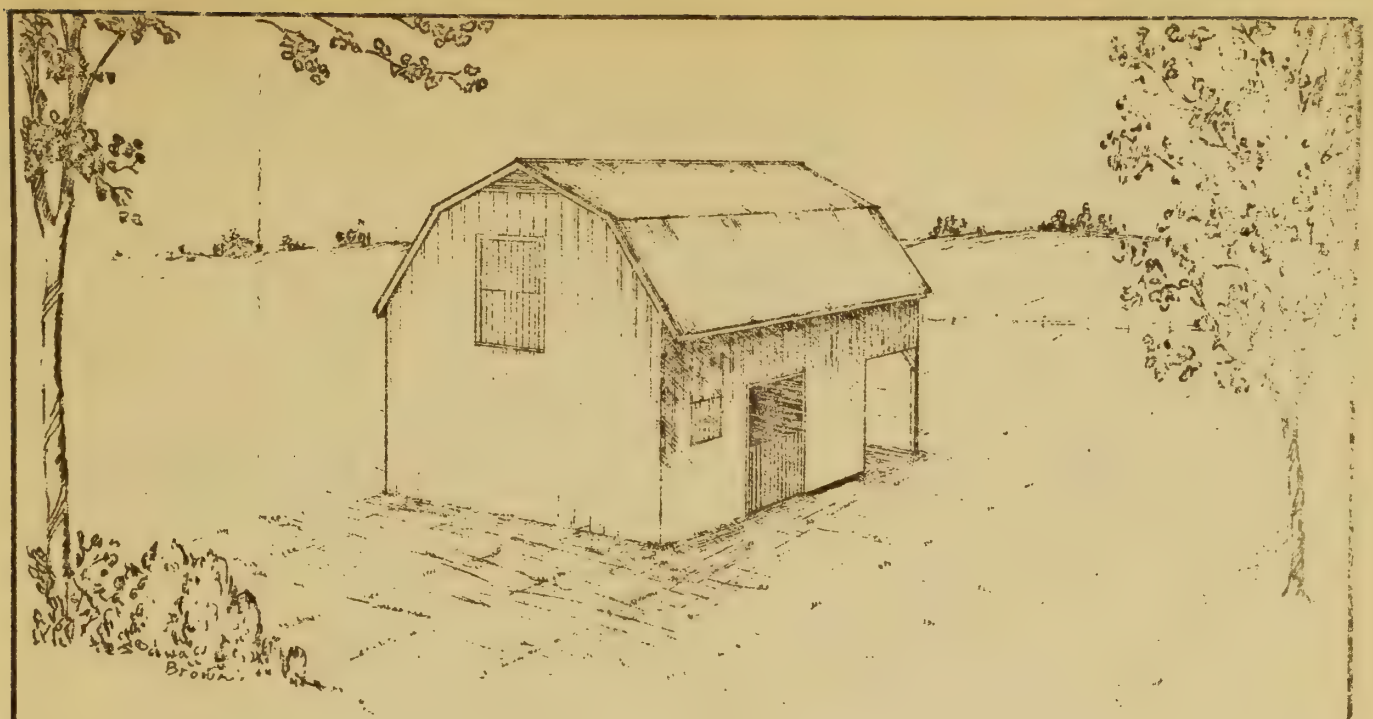
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

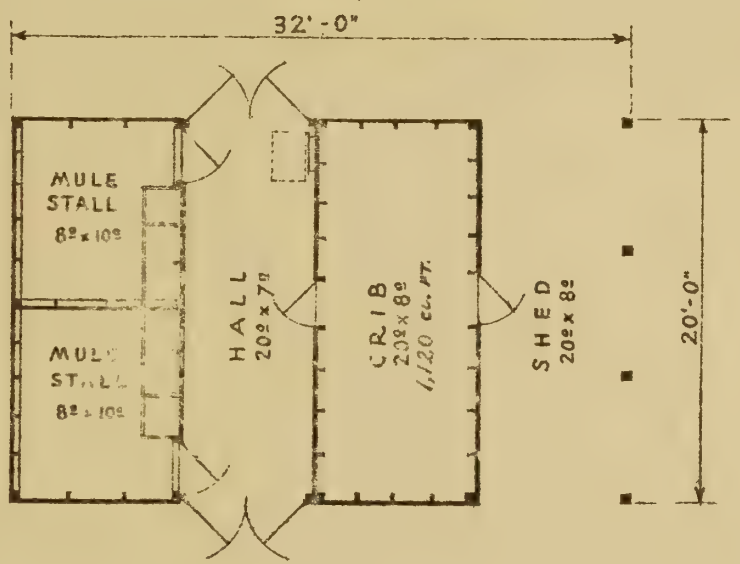
T.C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:11

This barn provides for two mules, a crib space of 1170 cubic feet, and a loft space of 3950 cubic feet.





PLAN

BARN NO. 4U-11

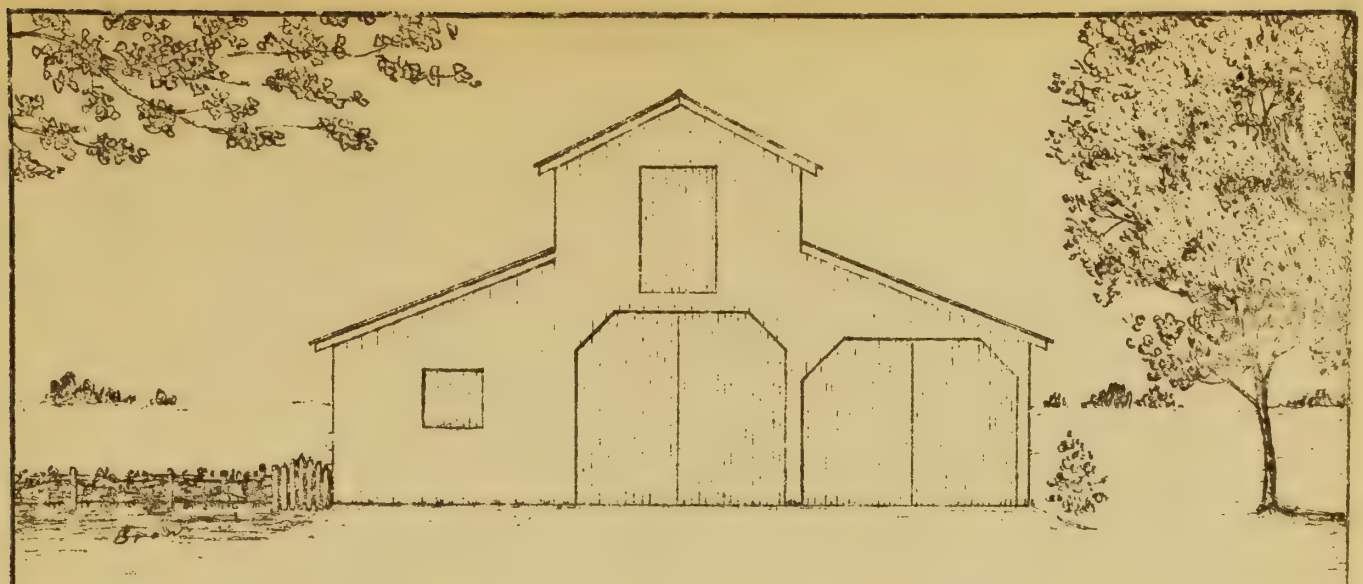
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

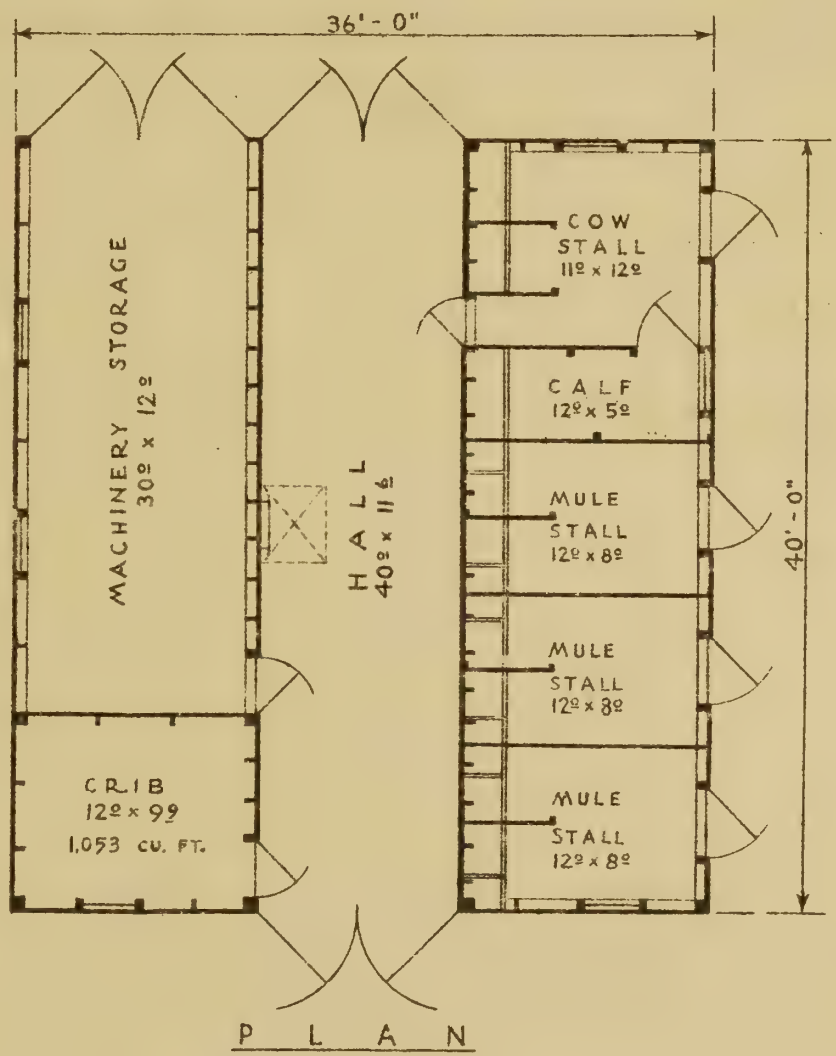
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Nolen & Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:12

This barn is designed to house six mules and two cows. A calf stall 5' by 12' is also included. A crib space of 825 cubic feet and a loft space of 2500 cubic feet are provided. There is also a machinery storage space 12' by 30'.





P L A N

BARN NO. 411-12

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

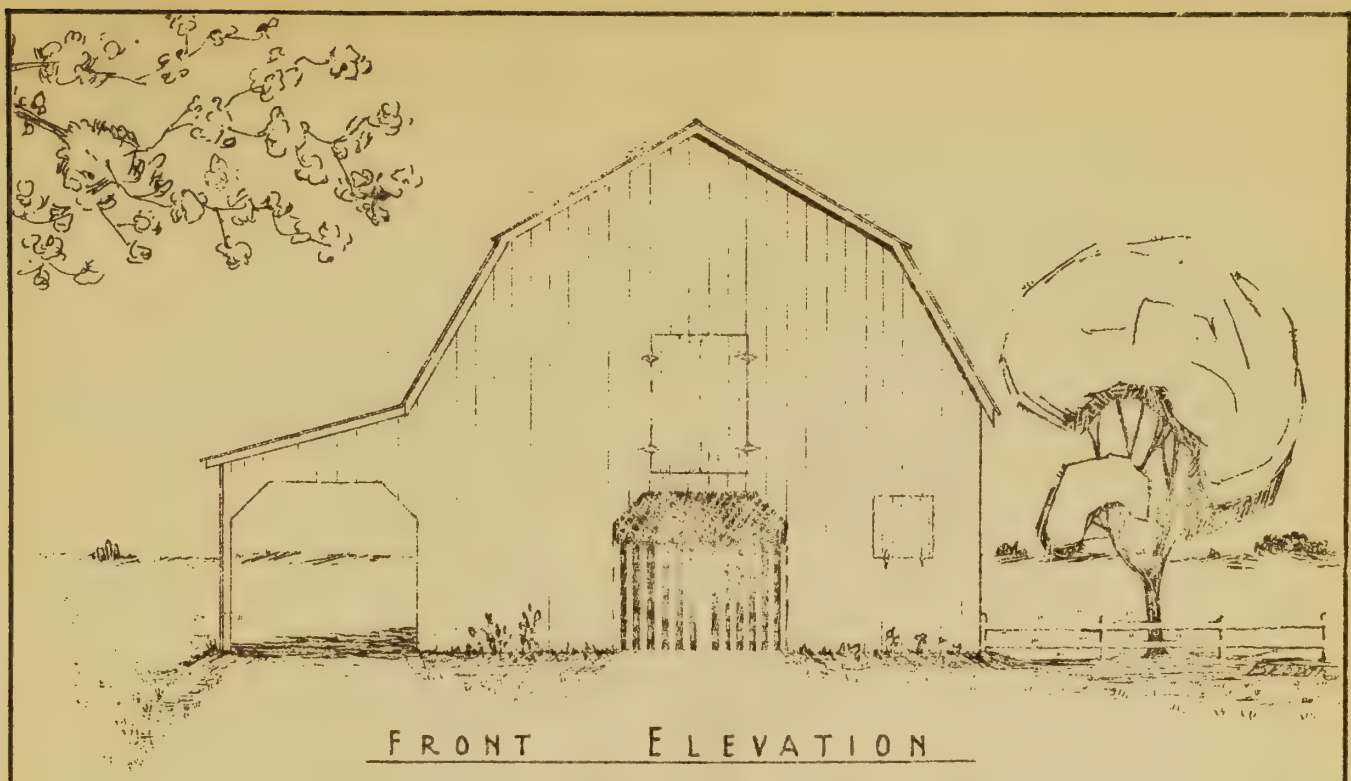
Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:13

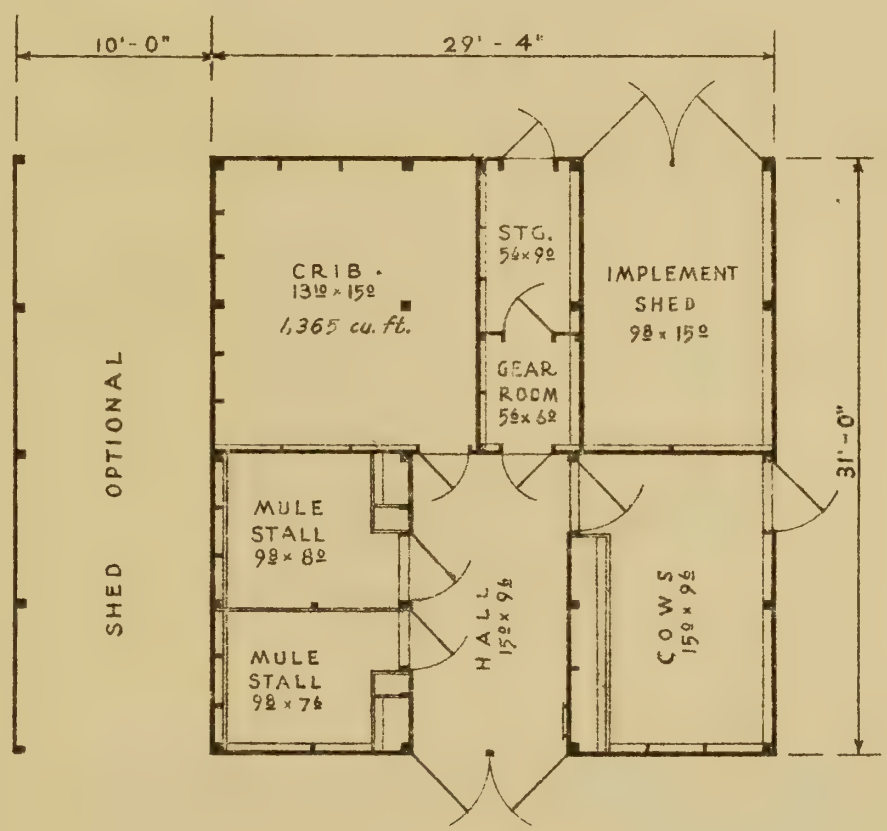
This barn plan provides space for two mules and two cows.

The crib has capacity of 1365 cubic feet and the loft of 9800 cubic feet.

An implement shed 9'8" by 15', a gear room 5'6" by 6' and a storage space 5'6" by 9' are also included.



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

BARN NO. 411-13

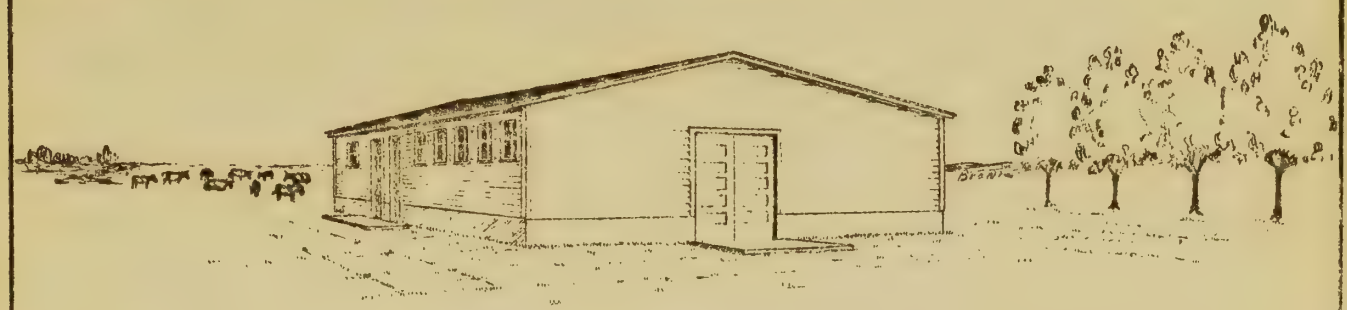
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

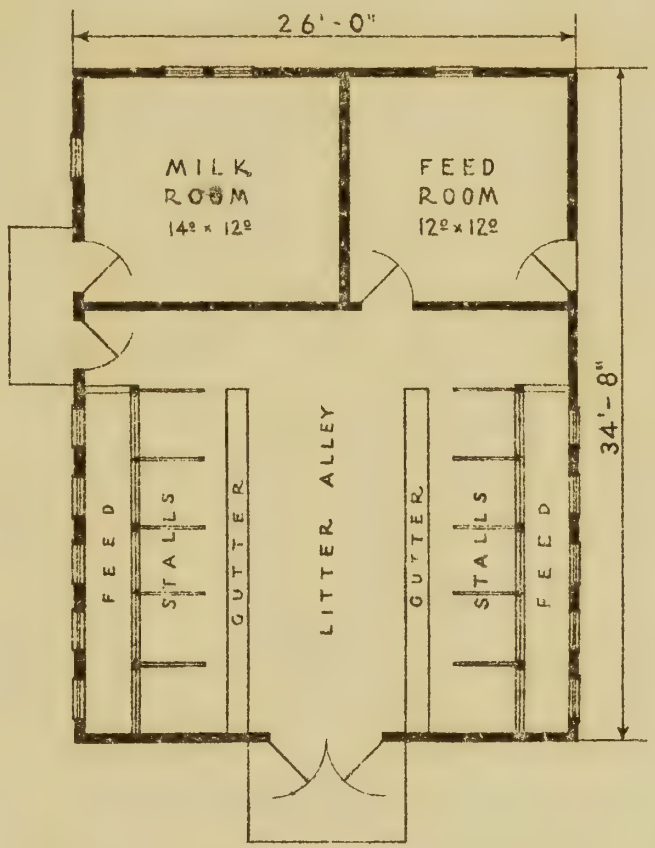
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BARN PLAN NUMBER 411:14

This barn, designed for a small dairy farm, will care for 10 milk cows. The milk room is 12' by 14' and the feed room is 12' by 12'.





TEN COW DAIRY BARN NO. 411·14

IF A LARGER BARN IS REQUIRED ASK FOR PLAN NO. 411·14A WHICH IS SIMILAR EXCEPT FOR 20 COWS.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

OUTBUILDINGS

POULTRY HOUSES PLANS NUMBER 50-C AND 100-C:

Our stock poultry house plans have been designed in two sizes - Number 50-C to accommodate fifty chickens and Number 100-C to accommodate one hundred chickens.

The requirements indicated in the bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture have been followed very closely in the design of these houses. The roosts are hinged to facilitate cleaning of dropping boards and the nests are made so that they can be removed for cleaning.

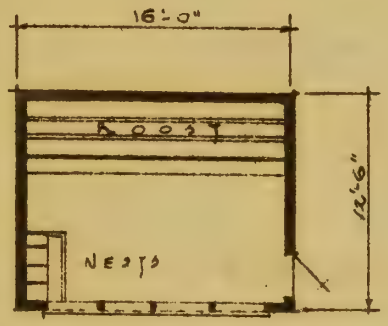
The front of each poultry house is covered with standard chicken wire only, but when faced south, has ample protection in this climate during the major part of the year. In periods of cold, damp weather, the fronts can be closed with canvas, sacks, etc.

SMOKE HOUSE PLAN NUMBER 412:1

The smoke house as indicated is 8'6" wide and 11'5" long. It has a dirt floor and is provided with a counter for cutting up meat, hooks for hanging meat and shelves for storage of meat and other food items.

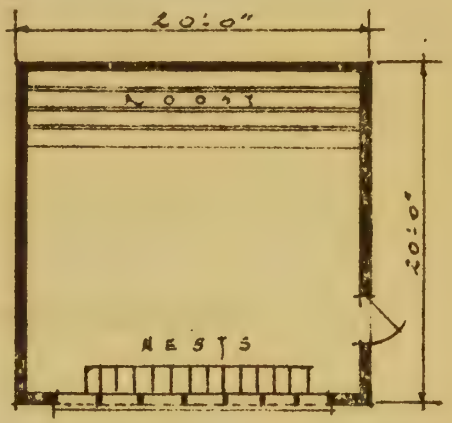
One side of the smoke house roof projects 4' to allow protection for wash tubs.

ELEVATION



PLAN

NO 50-C

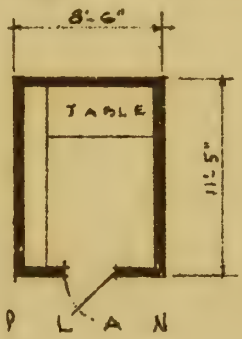


PLAN

NO-100 C

POULTRY HOUSES

ELEVATION



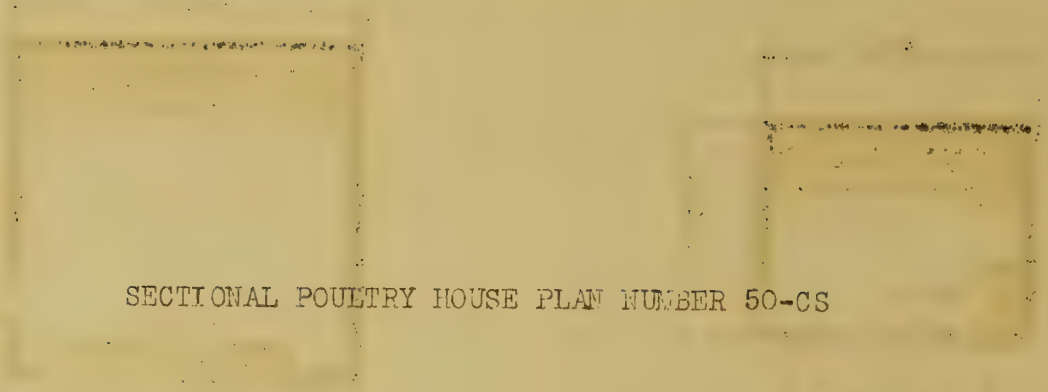
PLAN

SMOKE HOUSE 412:1

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

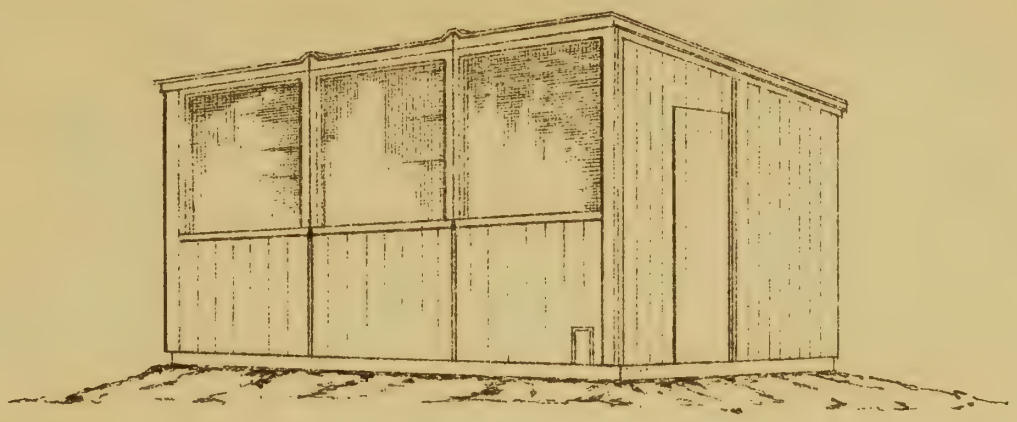
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson.
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

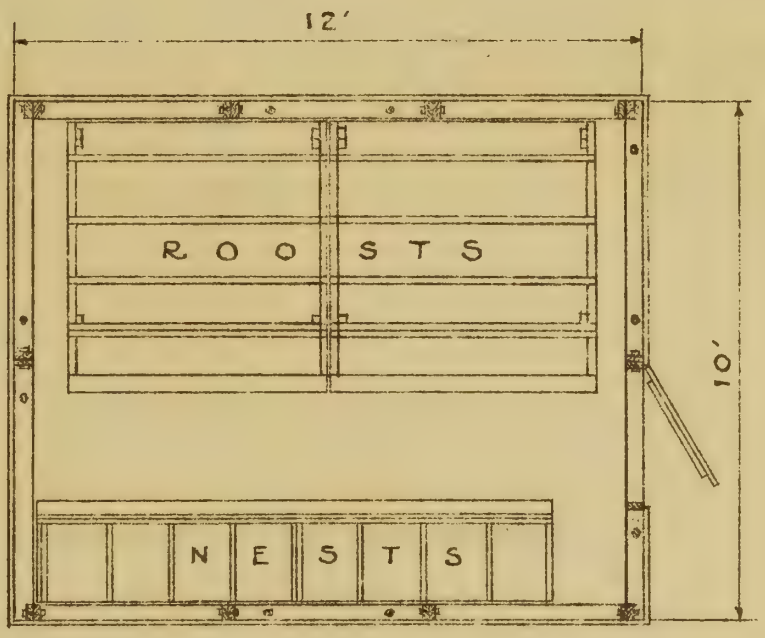


SECTIONAL POULTRY HOUSE PLAN NUMBER 50-CS

This poultry house has been designed so that it can be prefabricated in panels and put together with the use of bolts. The building may be taken apart easily and moved to new locations, as desired.



·PERSPECTIVE·



·FLOOR·PLAN·

SECTIONAL·POULTRY·HOUSE·NO.50-CS

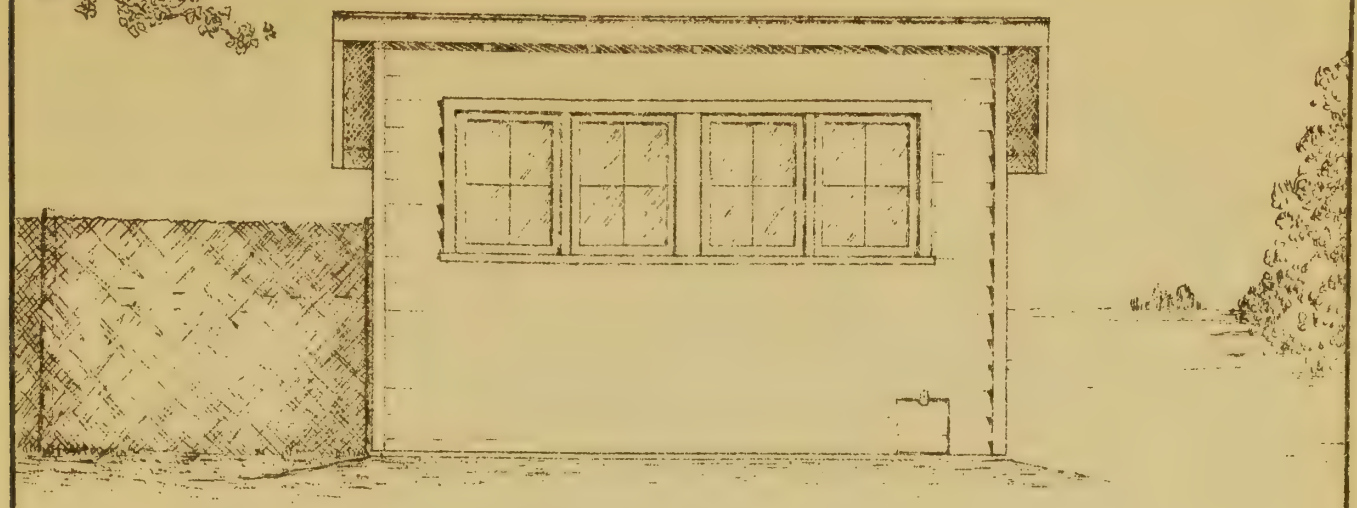
FARM·SECURITY·ADMINISTRATION·LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

I. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

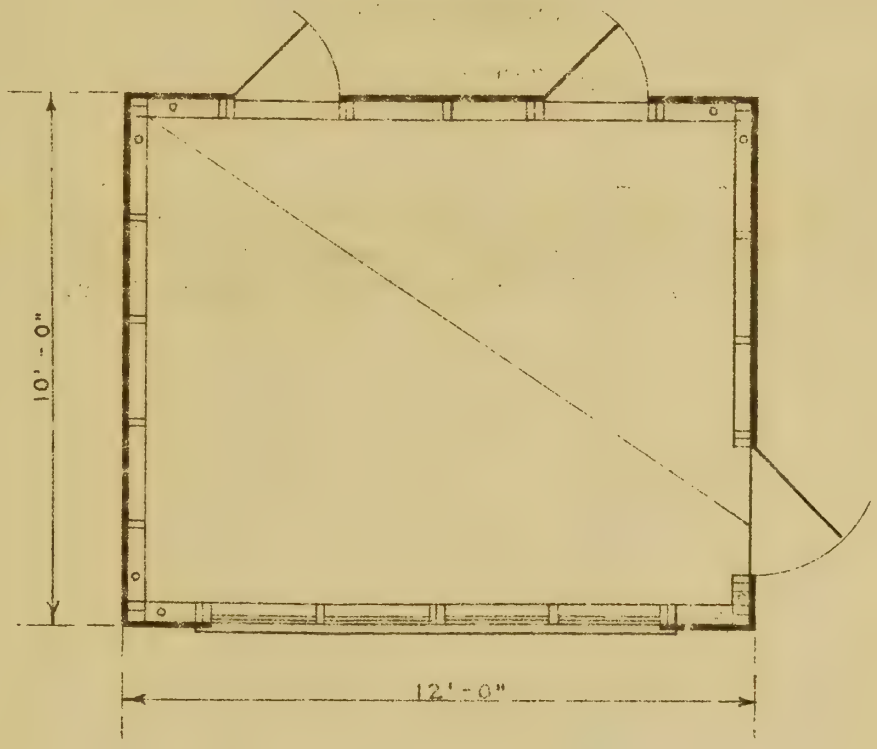
Walter R. Nelson.
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

BROODER HOUSE PLAN NO. 100-CB

A standard brooder house, ten feet wide and twelve feet long, built on skids which allows it to be easily moved from one location to another. When located it should be set upon rocks to raise the skids from the ground and to allow for proper ventilation. The building is floored with center matched flooring.



ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

BROODER HOUSE NO-100-CB

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

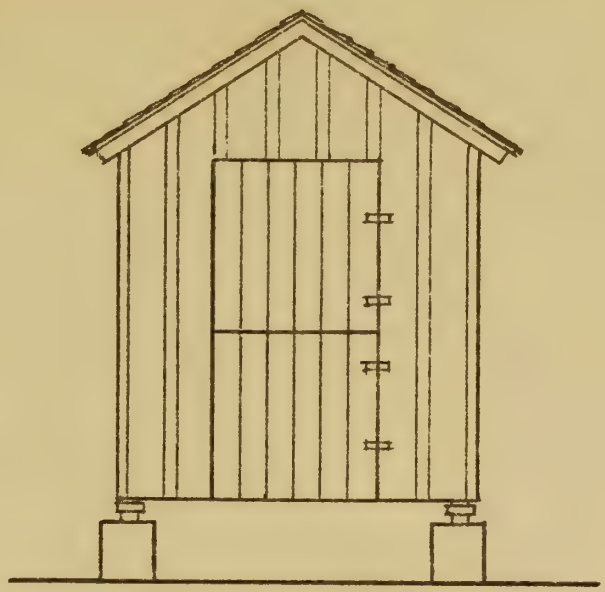
T.C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

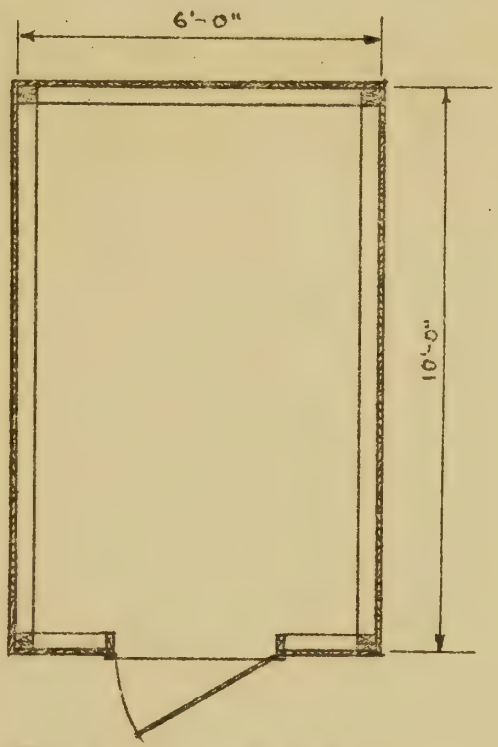
PLAN NO. AC-1

TYPE "A" COTTON HOUSE

The Type "A" Cotton House has a capacity of one bale of cotton and has been built on skids which allows it to be easily moved from field to field. It is provided with a dutch door.



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

TYPE A COTTON HOUSE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PLAN NO. AC-1

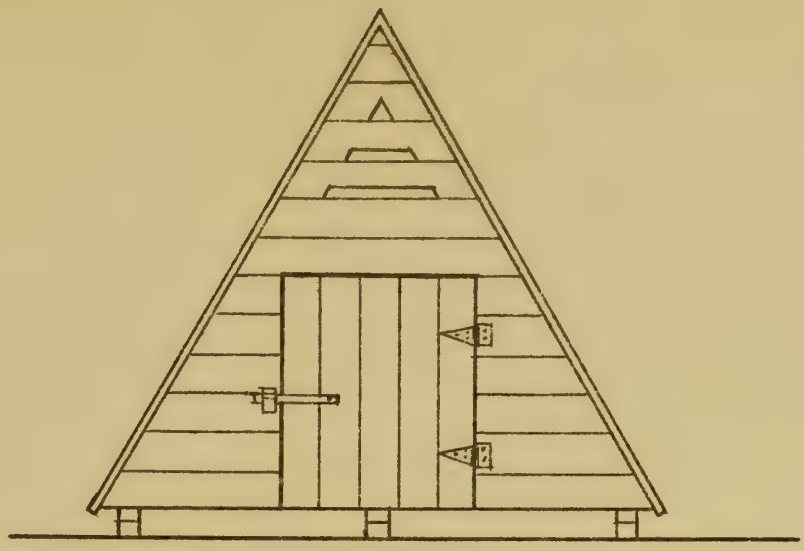
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R. Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

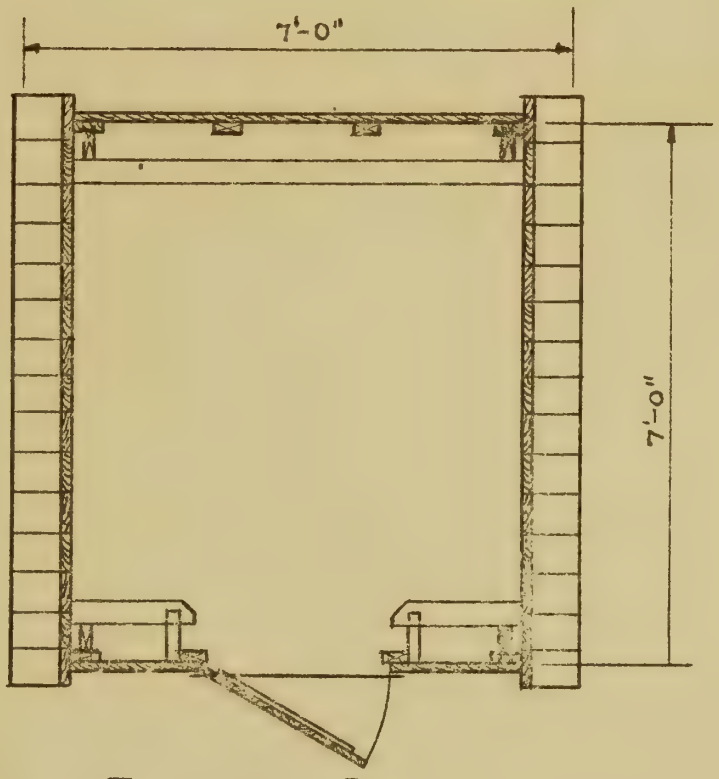
PLAN NO. AH-1

TYPE "A" HOG HOUSE

This type hog house has, for a number of years, been accepted as a standard brood house. It is provided with guard rails on the front and back sides for protection of young pigs. It also has a ventilator door in one of the sloping sides to allow the house to be opened for cleaning and for inspection of the young brood.



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

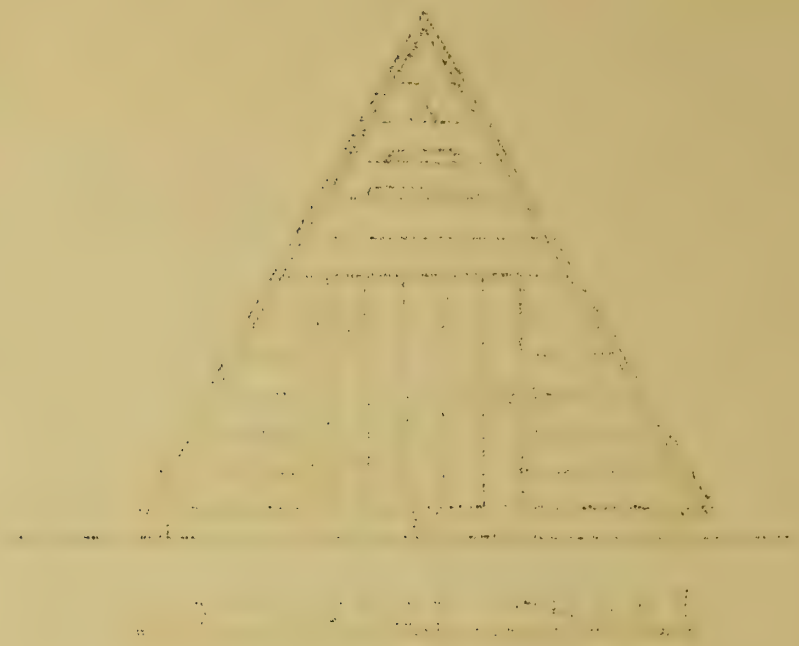
TYPE A HOG HOUSE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PLAN NO. AH-1

T. C. Donnelly
DISTRICT ENGINEER

DISTRICT ARCHITECT



SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

The need for an adequate supply of safe drinking water and for approved sanitation facilities cannot be overstressed.

Observation of rural areas indicates that many cases of preventable sickness and premature deaths can be traced to faulty water supply and inadequate sanitary provisions.

The following section illustrates satisfactory water supply and waste disposal systems.

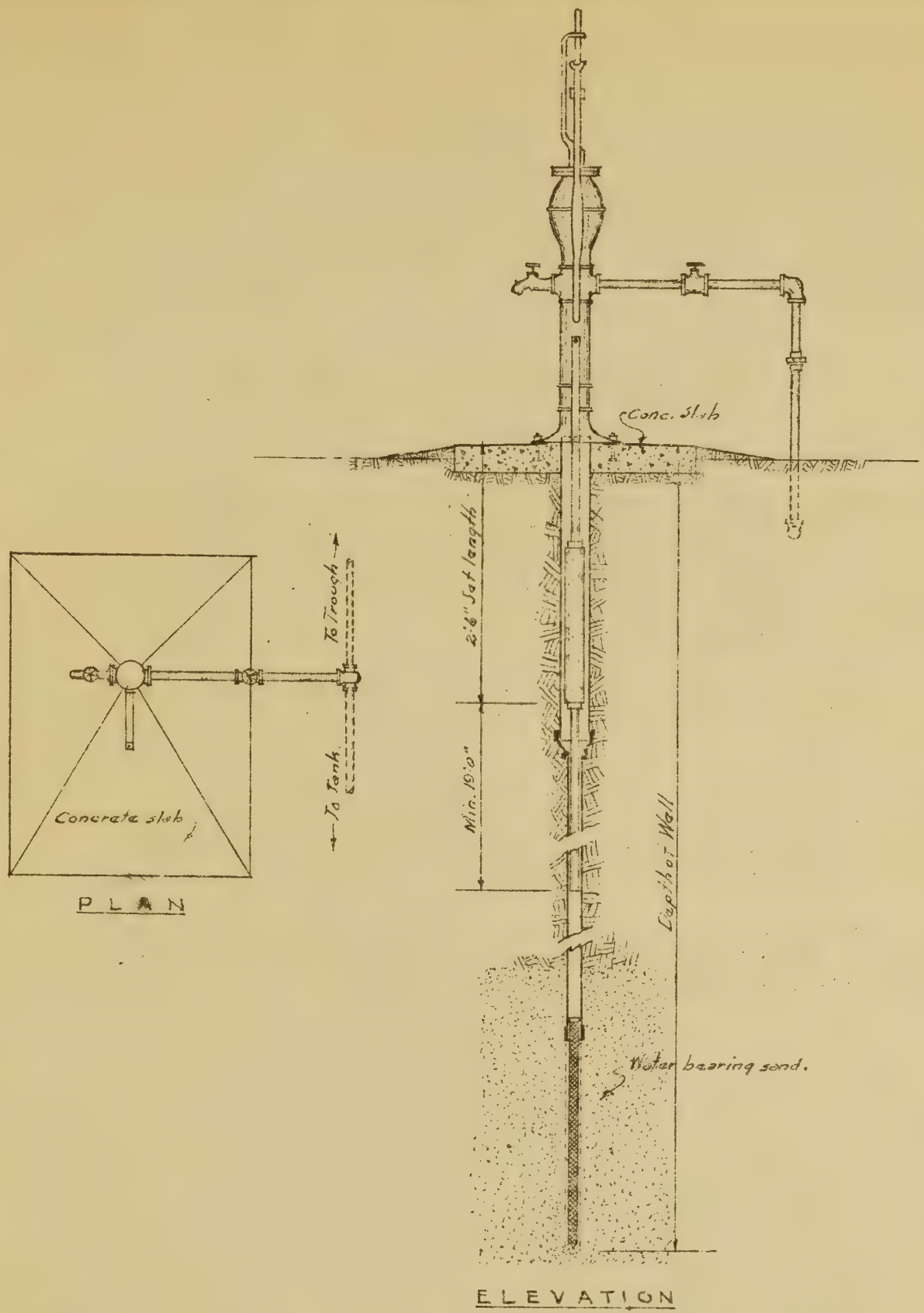
WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP PLAN NUMBER WW-3

This type of well and pump setting was developed for use in the Mississippi Delta where wells range in depth from 60 to 100 feet and the water bearing sands are below a cap of heavy gumbo with the water rising in the casing to within suction reach of the cylinder. By using a piece of 4" pipe at top of the 2" casing as a cylinder housing, a set length pump with 3" x 10" cylinder can be used. Pipe from the back tap on pump to a hydrant at water trough in barn lot and to a hydrant at the wash shed enables the farmer to pump water to either place.

A weep hole just above the cylinder drains the pipe inside the pump stand and the stop and waste cocks at the hydrants will drain the hydrant riser. Where this type setting is used in areas where freezing temperatures occur, the piping from back tap on pump to the ground should be insulated.

The flush point is set from the inside of the casing and can easily be removed and replaced.

An elevated storage tank, with windmill or power pump jack, can be added to this layout where a larger amount of water is required than would be used by the average farm family.



WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP - NO. WW3

(SHALLOW WELL SETTING)

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION — LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy A. Watkins
UTILITIES ENGINEER

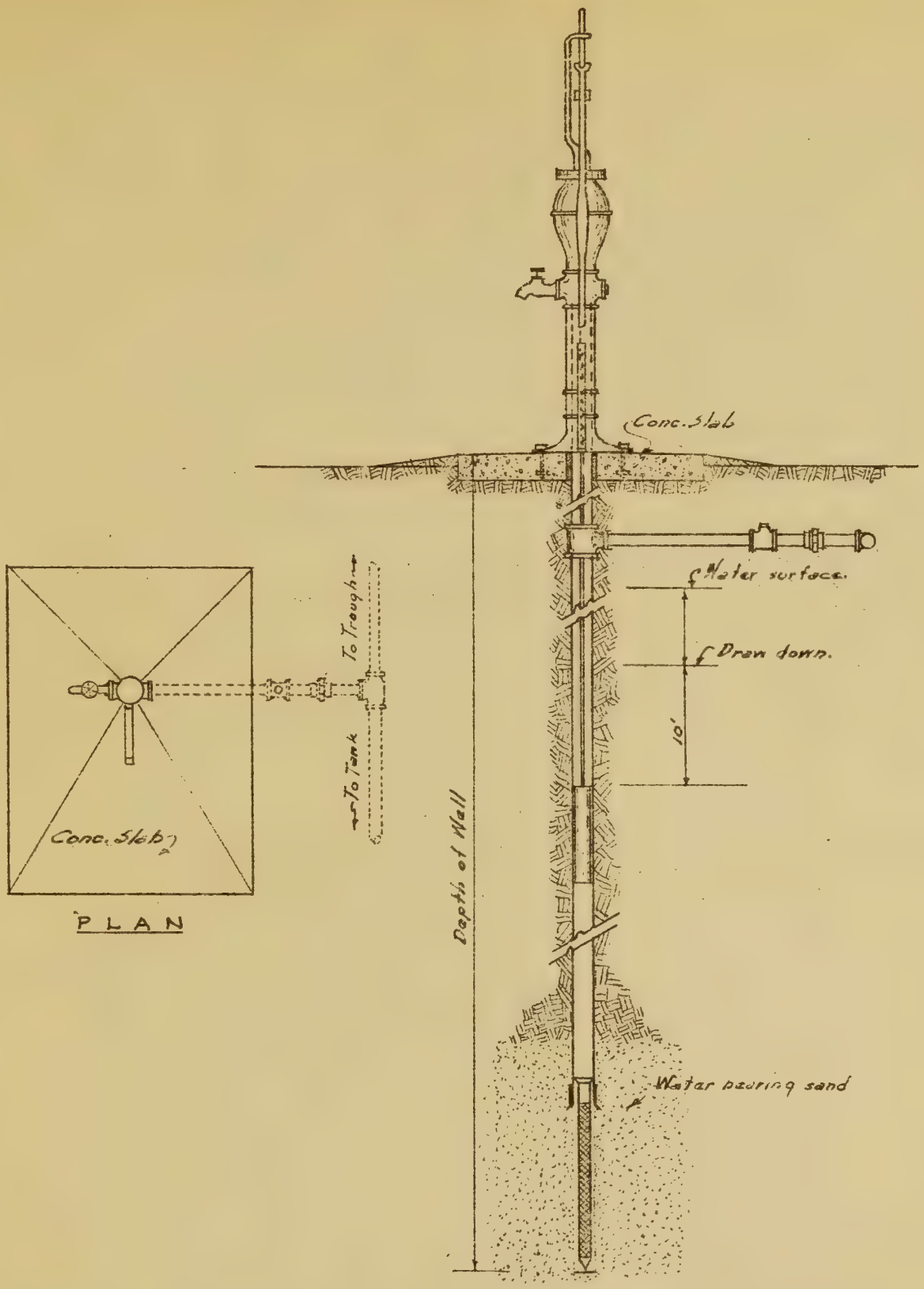
WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP PLAN NUMBER WW-4

This type of well and pump setting is used in areas where the water level in the well, including drawdown is below 22 feet. The well casing is 2" standard galvanized water pipe with screen, or flush point, set inside the casing. A Eureka cylinder, 1 13/16" inside diameter is used and a 2" x 2" x 1¼" tee placed in the casing below ground for connection with distribution piping.

A standard hand force pump with compression spout and adjustable stroke 6"-8"-10", suitable for use with windmill or pump jack is used.

The flush point or screen is set in coarse sand or fine gravel and, in most delta areas these wells are developed to produce from 1500 to 2500 gallons per hour even though the finished well cannot be pumped at a rate of over 200 gallons per hour.

This type well and pump can be used either with or without an elevated tank and distribution system and has proved very satisfactory. It is low in first cost and can be easily maintained.



WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP - NO. WW 4

(DEEP WELL SETTING)

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION — LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

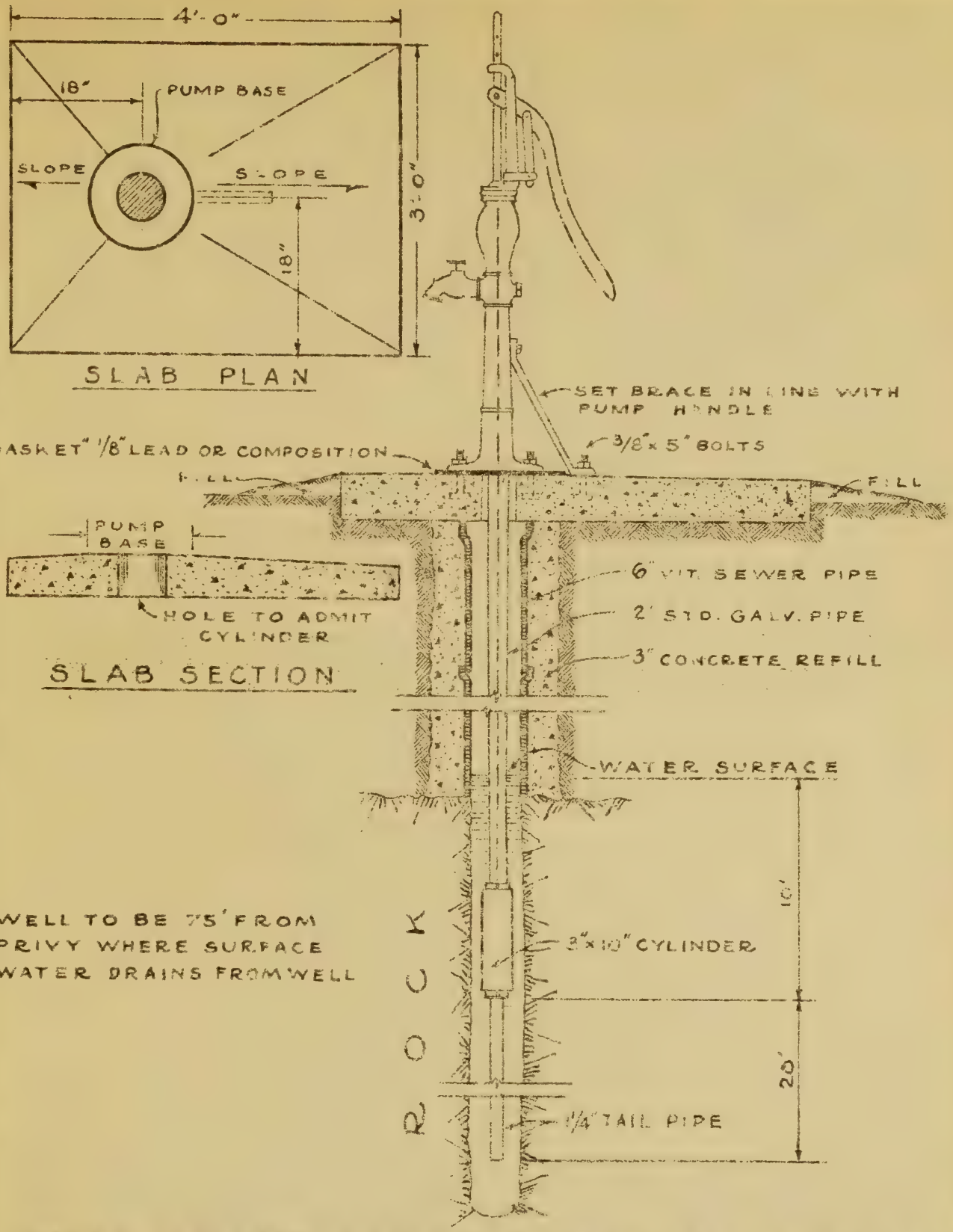
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy A. Watkins
UTILITIES ENGINEER

WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP PLAN NUMBER WW-5

In the mountainous section of this region there are no stratified water bearing sands. The wells are drilled through the clay top soil into the rock and the water seeps into the well through the fissures in the rock encountered in drilling. These wells generally run from 80 feet to 120 feet in depth; are 4" to 6" in diameter and are cased through the clay down to solid rock with salt glazed tile pipe. The hole above rock is reamed to a diameter of 12" or 14" and the tile encased in concrete.

A standard hand force pump is set on concrete slab and a 3" x 10" cylinder, with 20 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$" tail pipe, is set at least 10 feet below water surface. About 2 feet below the pump base a weep hole in the drop pipe is provided to drain the pipe above frost line.



WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP - NO. WW 5

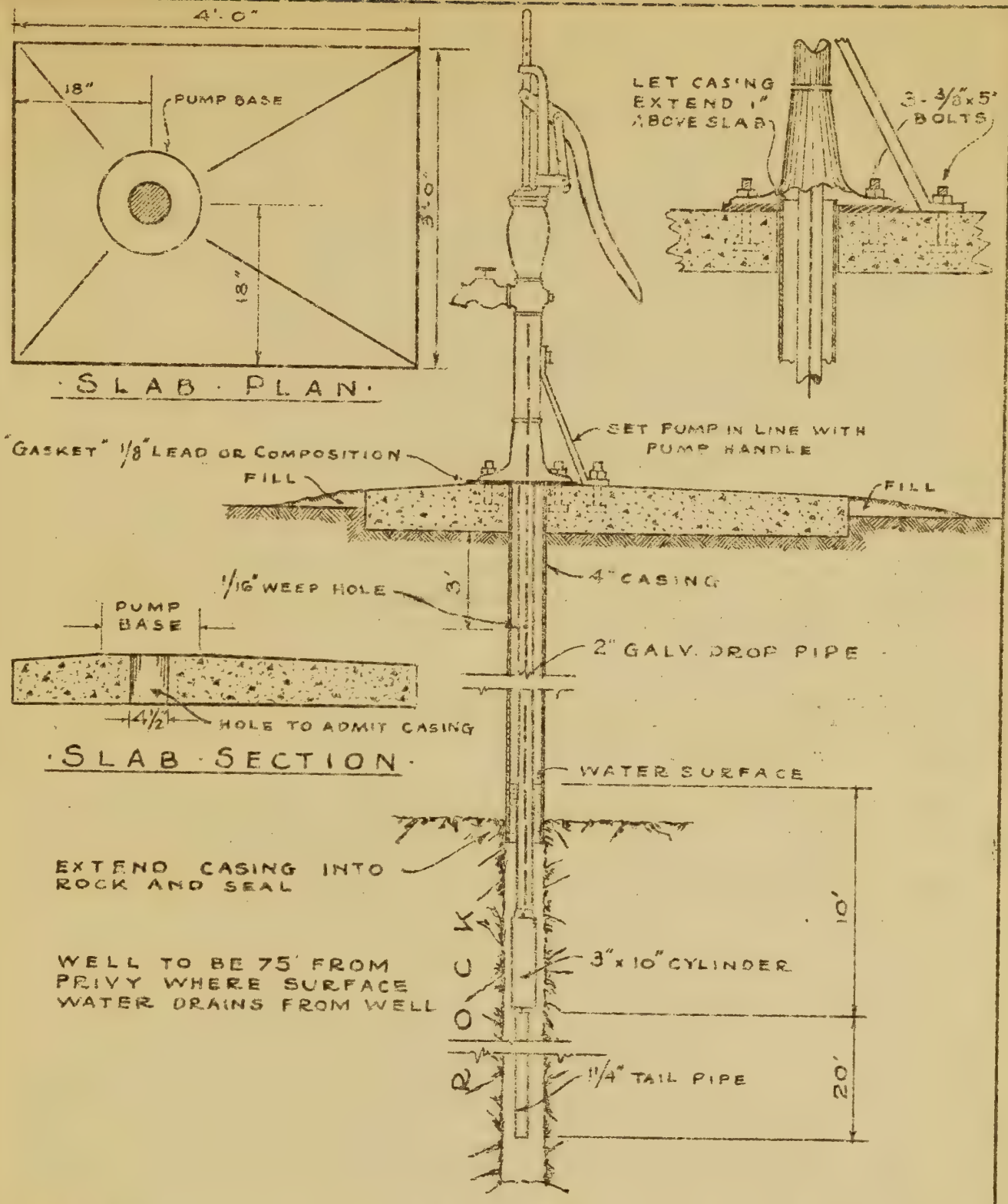
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION — LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy A. Justin
UTILITIES ENGINEER

WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP PLAN NUMBER WW-6

This type of well and pump is used in the mountainous section of the region. It is the same as Plan Number WW-5 except that the well is cased through the clay down to rock with 4" or 6" steel casing.



WELL AND HAND FORCE PUMP - NO. WW 6

FARM · SECURITY · ADMINISTRATION — LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy A. Watkins
UTILITIES ENGINEER

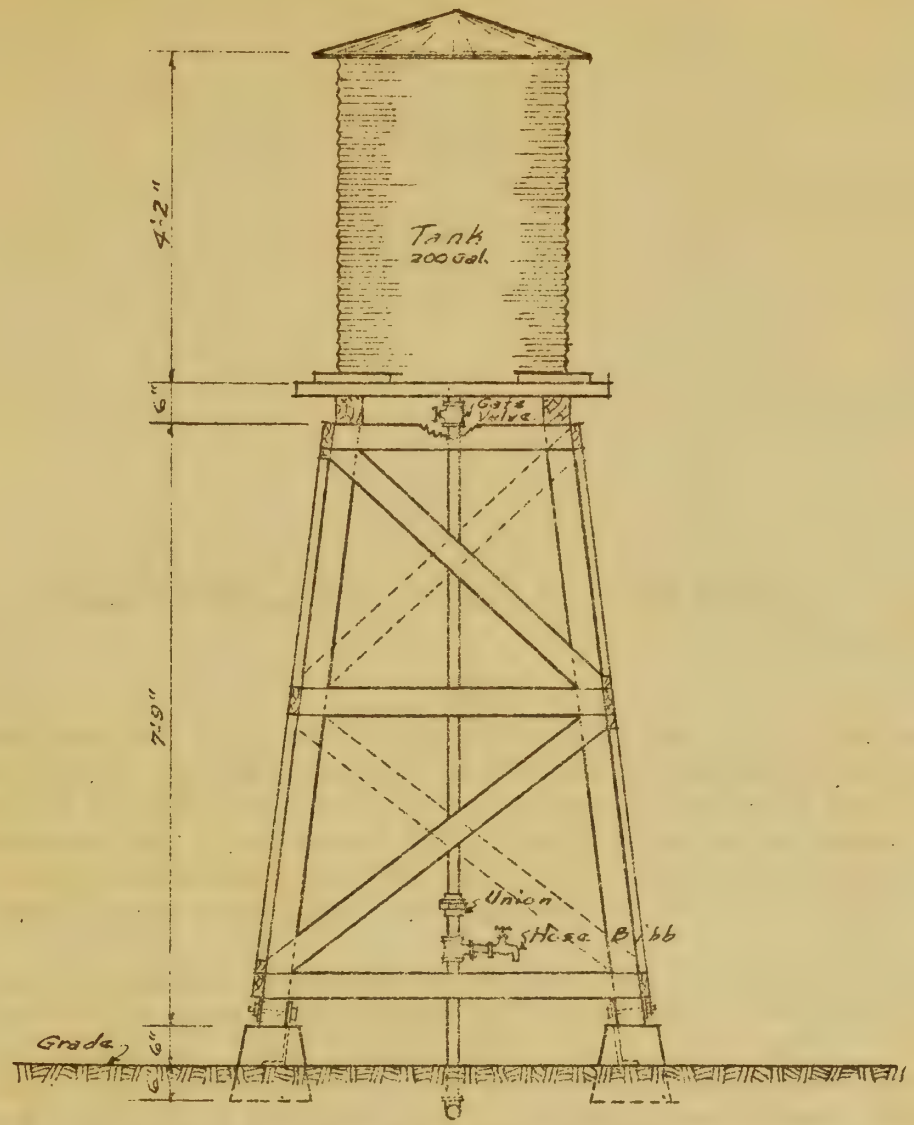
FARM WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM PLAN NUMBER WT-1

This elevated tank on frame tower can be added to any farm water supply system at small cost. The 200 gallon tank illustrated holds sufficient water to supply an average farm family for one day.

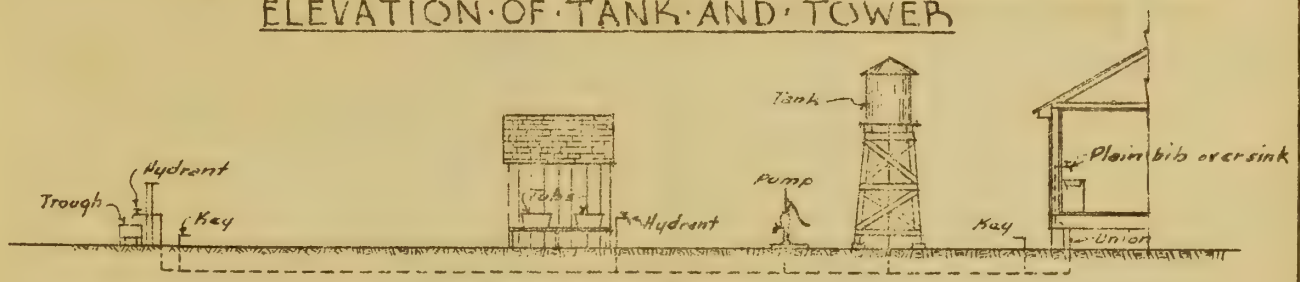
On farm units where a considerable number of animals would increase the demand for water, a larger tank with some form of power pump is recommended.

The tower is so designed that it will support a round tank 4 feet in diameter by 4 feet deep, with a capacity of 375 gallons.

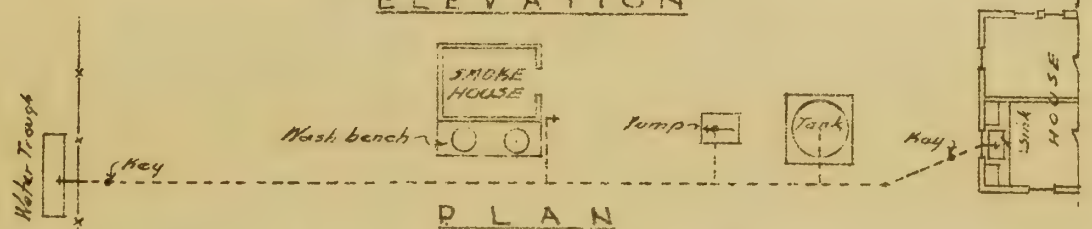
Where the winter temperatures demand it, the riser pipe should be insulated.



ELEVATION·OF·TANK·AND·TOWER



ELEVATION



PLAN

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

FARM·WATER·SUPPLY·SYSTEM —— NO. WT 1

HAND FORCE PUMP AND ELEVATED TANK

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C Domaker
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy C. Matthews
UTILITIES ENGINEER

GREASE TRAP AND SINK DRAIN PLAN NUMBER 51-GT

A large portion of the water discharged from the kitchen sink contains grease. As the water cools in the discharge pipe, the grease hardens and deposits on the inside wall of the pipe of the disposal system, eventually clogging it completely. An inexpensive grease trap can be constructed of cypress plank and installed in the sink drain discharge line as shown in plan Number 51-GT.

When the warm, grease bearing water from the sink enters the first compartment, the water cools and the grease rises to the top while the cooler water at the bottom is forced under the partition into the second compartment. From there it flows, free from grease, out the drain line to be absorbed by the earth or discharged into a road ditch or other natural drainage.

GREASE TRAP LID

GREASE TRAP & SINK DRAIN NO. 51-GT

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

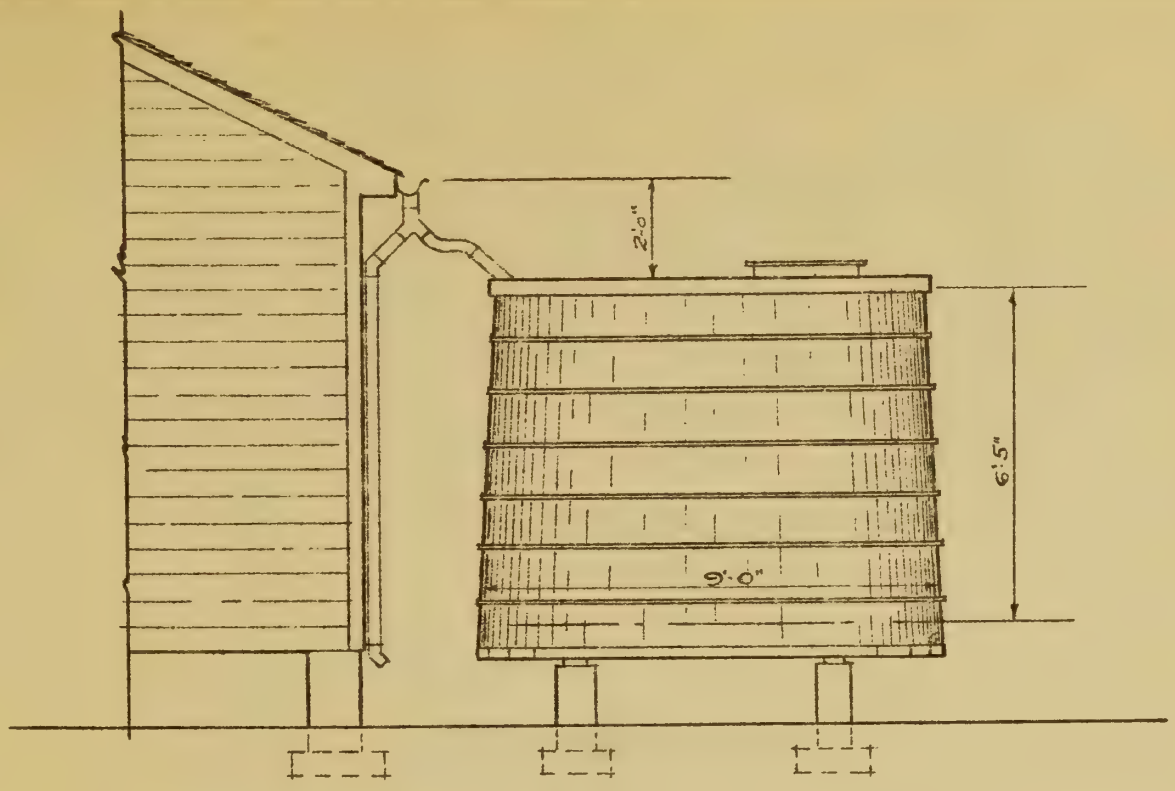
T.C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy A. Watkins
UTILITIES ENGINEER

STAVE TYPE CISTERN PLAN NUMBER WC-1

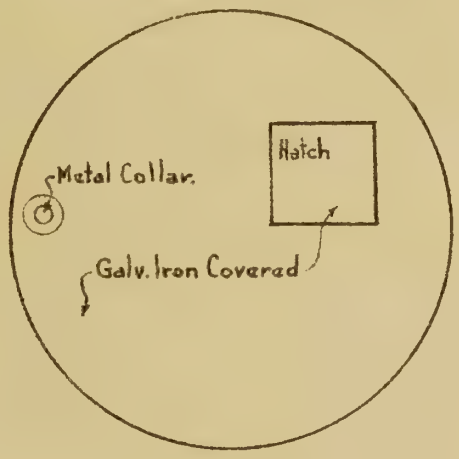
In certain areas of the region no satisfactory water supply is available, therefore cisterns must be resorted to in order to catch and utilize rain water from the roof of the dwelling. The cistern illustrated here is made of 2" cypress staves with a flat top, covered with galvanized steel sheeting. All openings around the top are screened and a faucet is placed in the side near the bottom. A cleanout valve is located in the bottom to facilitate cleaning of the cistern.

When a cistern is required, guttering also must be provided.



ELEVATION

SHOWING RELATION TO HOUSE



PLAN OF COVER

CAPACITY - 3000 GAL.

STAVE TYPE CISTERN NO. WC-1

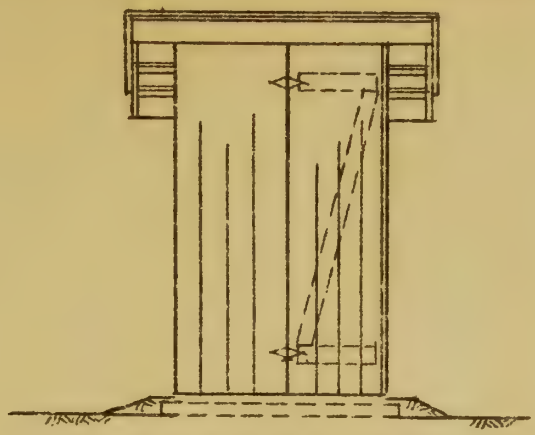
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

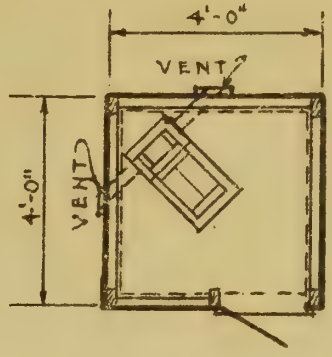
T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy A. Watkins
UTILITIES ENGINEER

STANDARD PRIVY PLANS

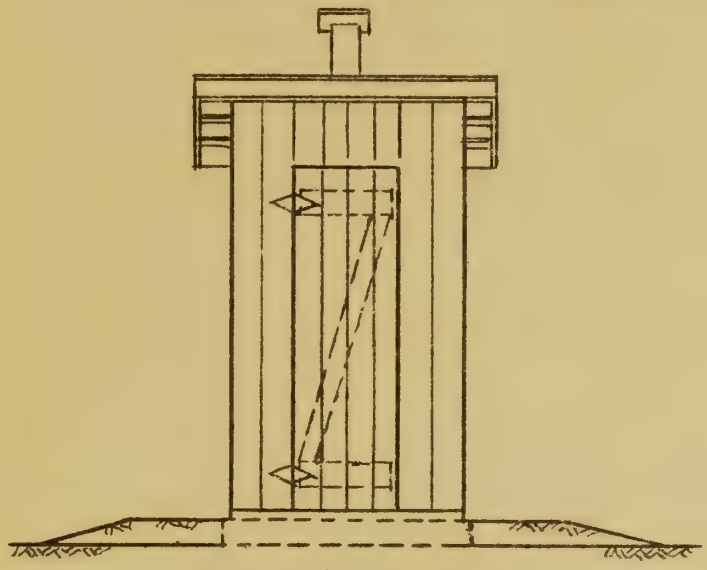
The privies illustrated here are based on accepted standards of the respective State Boards of Health.

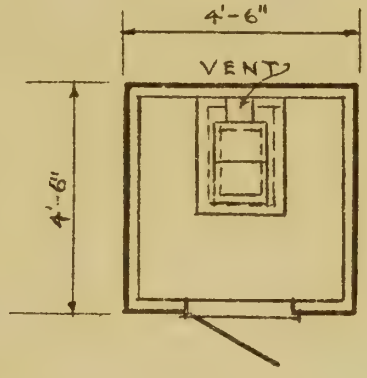




ELEVATION PLAN

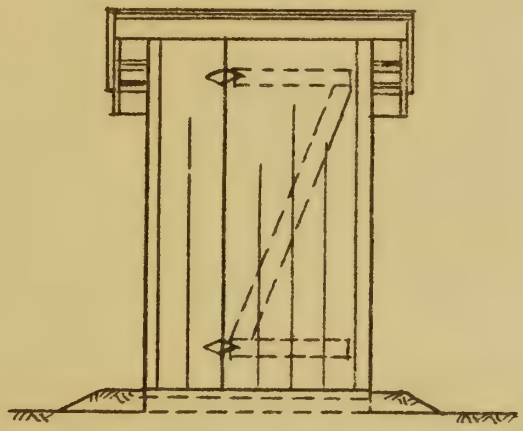
PRIVY FOR ARK. PLAN NO. P A

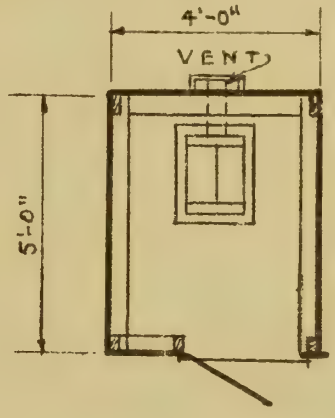




ELEVATION PLAN

PRIVY FOR LA. PLAN NO. P L





ELEVATION PLAN

PRIVY FOR MISS. PLAN NO. P M

STANDARD PRIVY PLANS

COMPLYING WITH STATE REQUIREMENTS

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T.C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Walter R Nelson
DISTRICT ARCHITECT

FENCES, BRIDGES, & LAND DEVELOPMENT

TYPICAL FARMSTEAD LAYOUTS

On the following four pages typical farmstead layouts are indicated for farm houses facing north, south, east and west respectively. It is realized that every farm unit is a problem in itself, therefore those responsible should give individual study to the specific plot before locating the various outbuildings, gardens, orchards, lots, etc.

These layouts are shown as suggestions rather than specific arrangements to be followed exactly. Attention is called, however, to a few fundamental principles that should be followed in working out the problem.

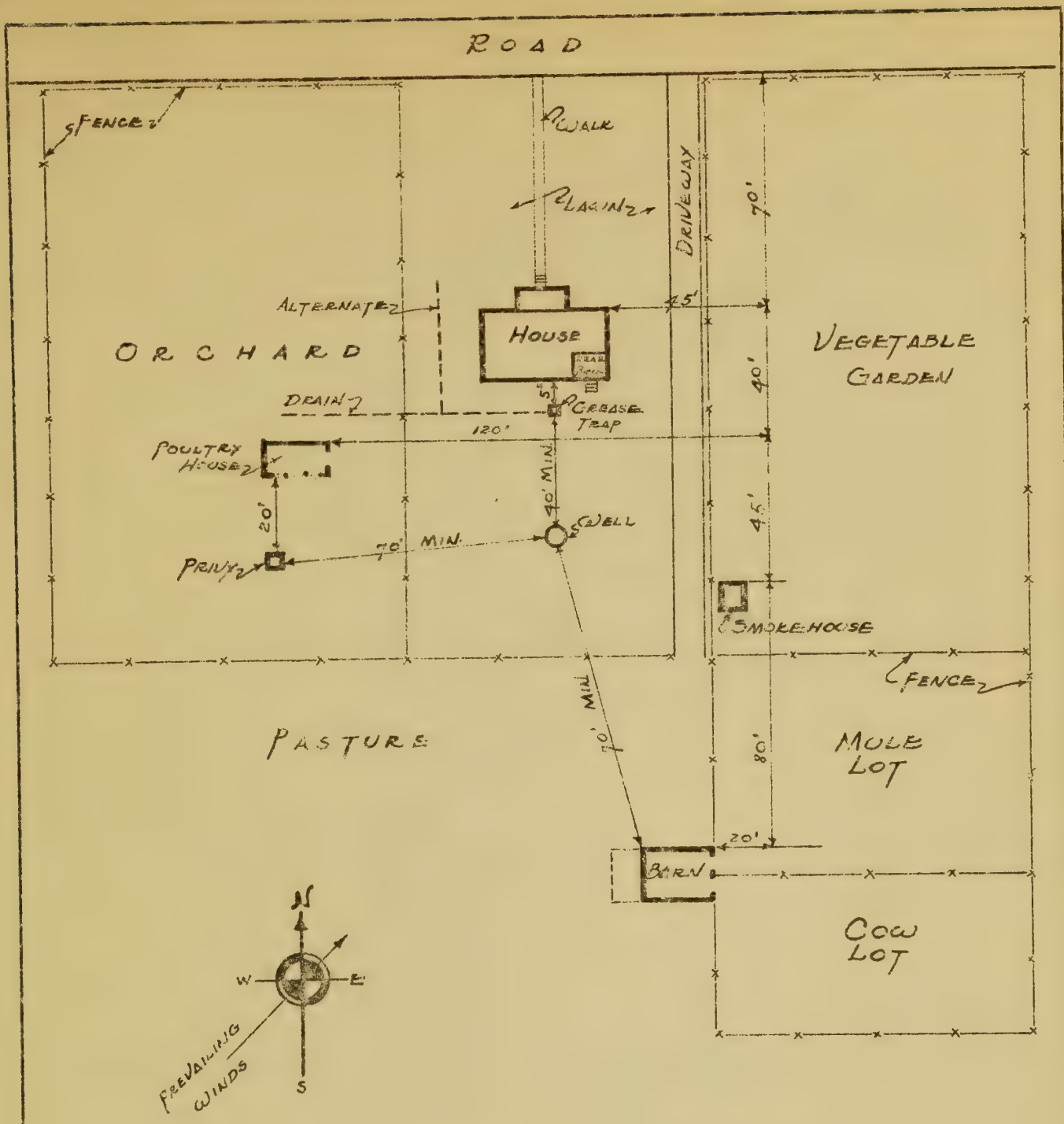
First, a study of the topography of the site should be made in order to take advantage of good drainage and high dry sites on which to locate the structures. If possible drainage should be away from each structure.

Second, the direction of prevailing winds should be noted for the locality. (The diagrams shown assume that prevailing winds come from the southwest.) With this in mind, barns, hog lots, etc. should be located on the side of the house opposite the source of prevailing winds. Also, bedrooms should be placed so that advantage is taken of the prevailing winds. To do this it will sometimes be necessary to build the plan in reverse, which can be done at no additional cost.

Third, the open side of the poultry house should always face south.

Fourth, the minimum distance indicated between well, house, barn and privy respectively, should be maintained at all times.

Fifth, the grease trap and drains from it should be located so that drainage will be into a road ditch, if possible; if not, into an area where the dampness created by the disposal field would be least objectionable.



TYPICAL FARMSTEAD LAYOUT

TO BE USED WHEN HOUSE FACES THE NORTH AND ROAD IS NORTH OF HOUSE.

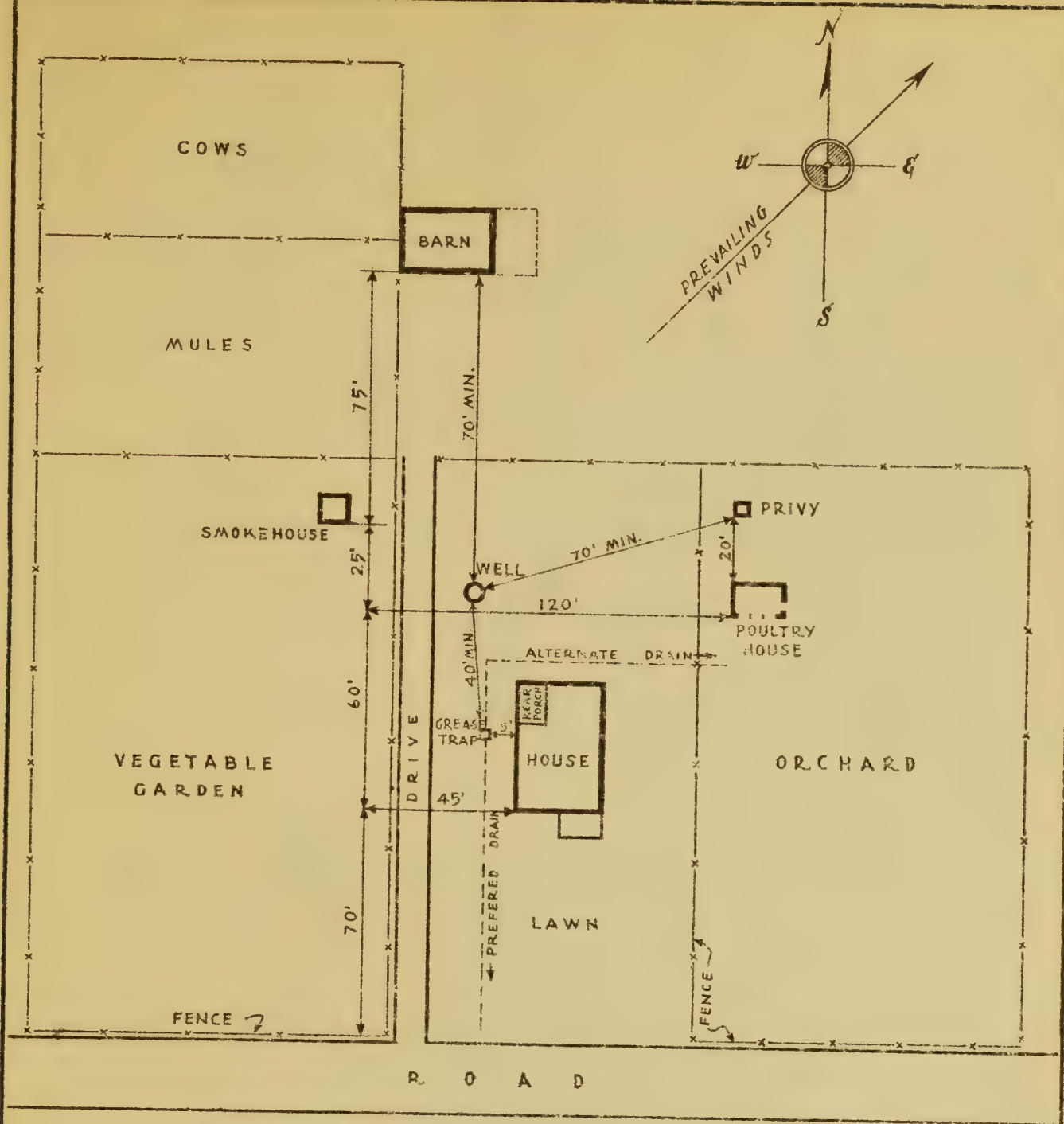
THIS LAYOUT SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Bonnaffer
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy B. Smith
CIVIL ENGINEER



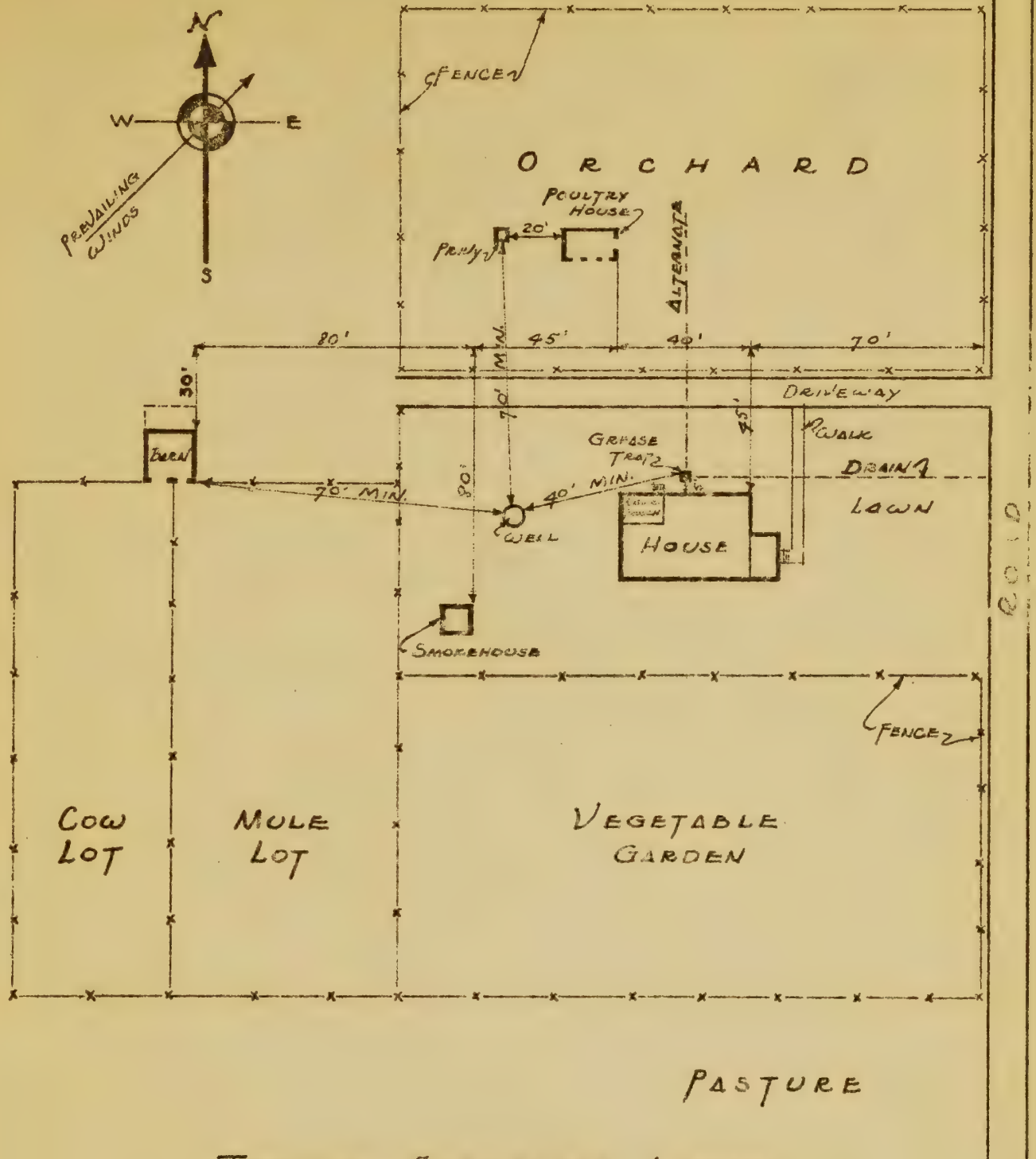
TYPICAL FARMSTEAD LAYOUT.
TO BE USED WHEN HOUSE FACES SOUTH
AND ROAD IS SOUTH OF HOUSE

THIS LAYOUT SHOULD BE ADJUSTED
TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy B. Smith
CIVIL ENGINEER



TYPICAL FARMSTEAD LAYOUT

TO BE USED WHEN HOUSE FACES THE EAST AND ROAD IS EAST OF HOUSE.

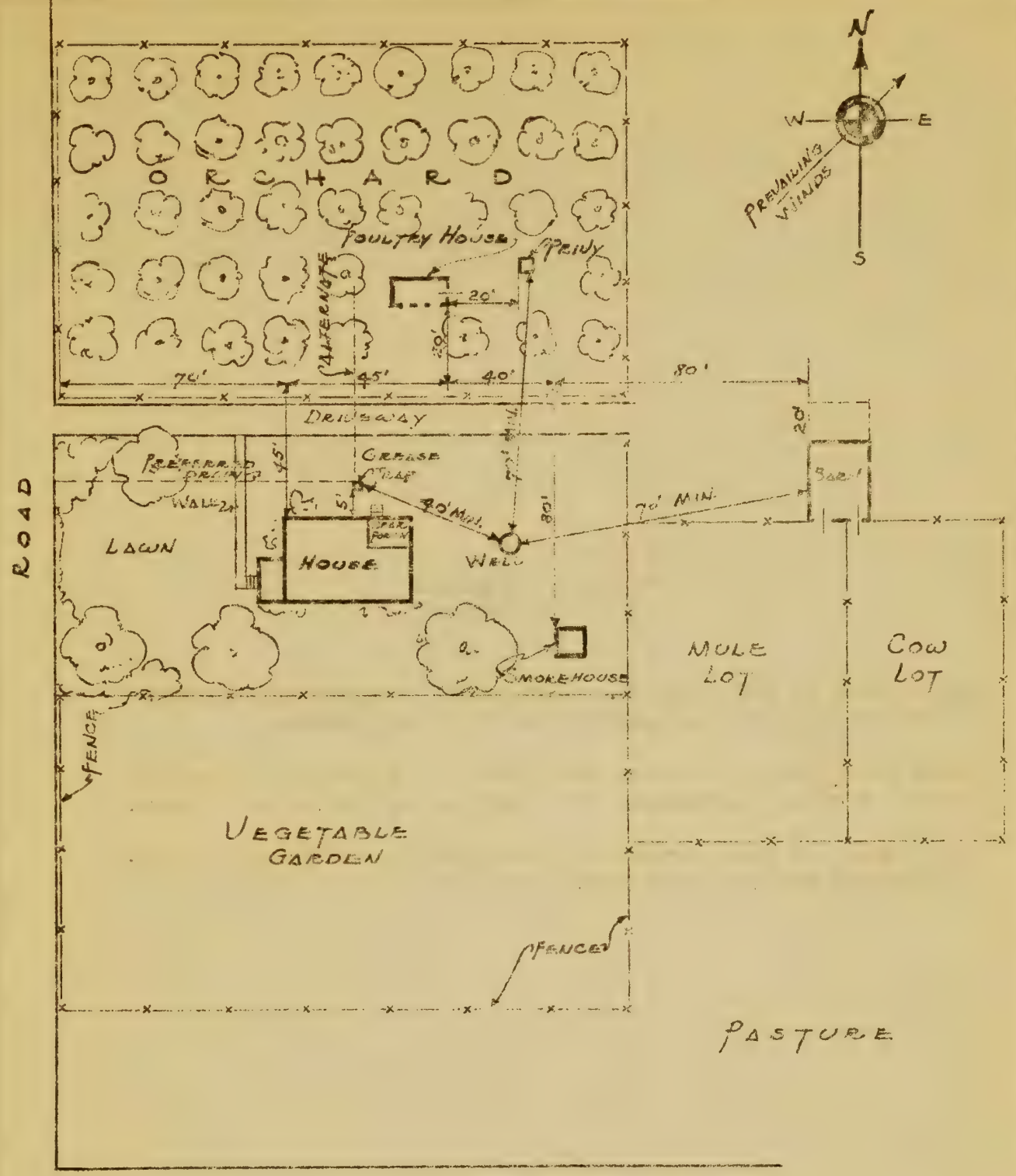
THIS LAYOUT SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnaker
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Gerry B Smith
CIVIL ENGINEER



TYPICAL FARMSTEAD LAYOUT

TO BE USED WHEN HOUSE FACES WEST AND ROAD IS WEST OF HOUSE.

THIS LAYOUT SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Dunnaway
DISTRICT ENGINEER

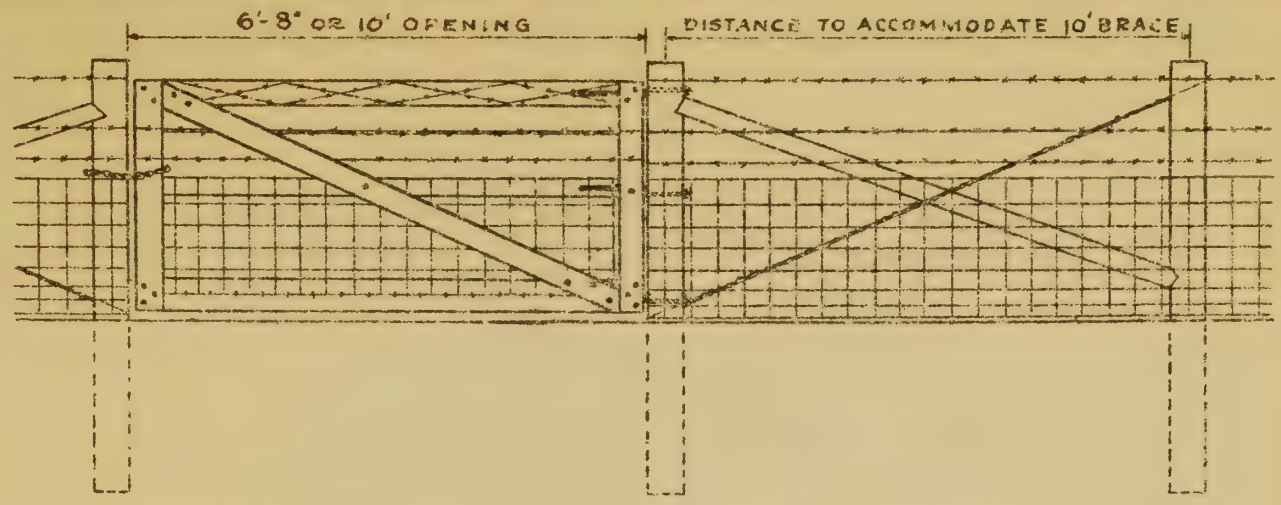
Guy B. Smith
CIVIL ENGINEER.

TYPICAL FARM FENCES

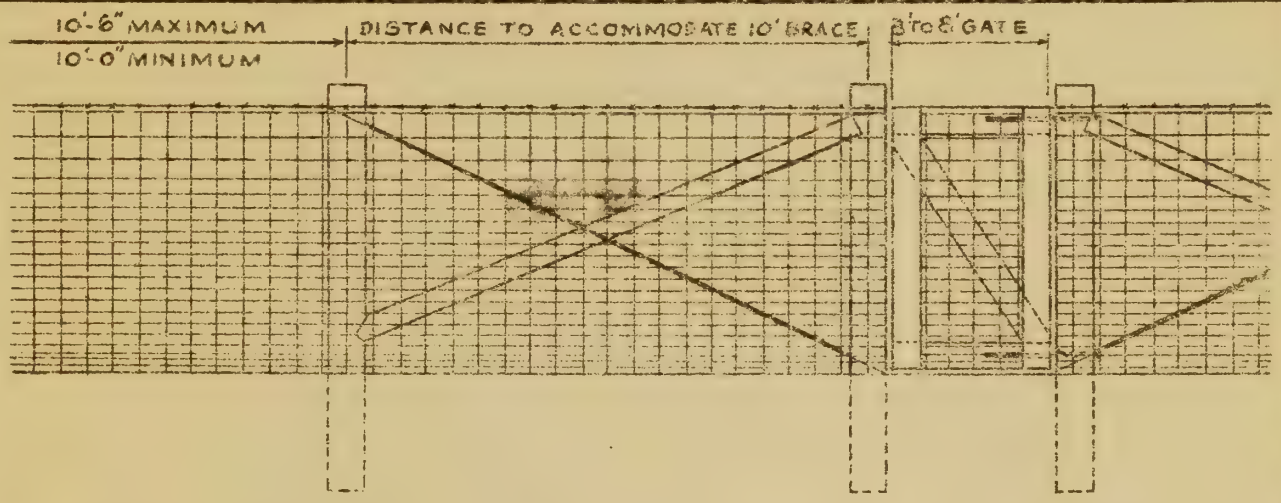
Type CF-1, of 32" woven wire with three strands of four-point barbed wire is recommended for barn lot and pasture.

Type PF-1, using 60" woven wire, with one strand of four-point barbed wire is recommended for poultry-run, garden and orchard.

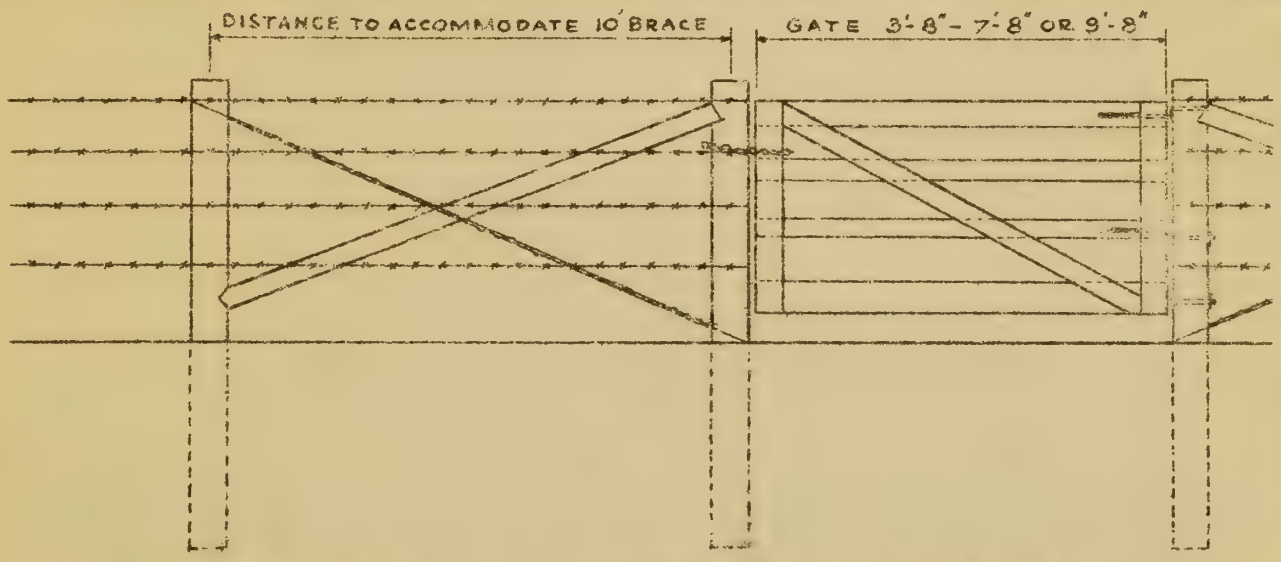
Type BF-1, of four strands of four-point barbed wire, is recommended for enclosing the entire unit.



COW, MULE AND HOG PASTURE FENCE NO. CF-1



POULTRY, ORCHARD AND GARDEN FENCE NO. PF-1



BARBED WIRE FENCE NO. BF-1

TYPICAL FARM FENCES

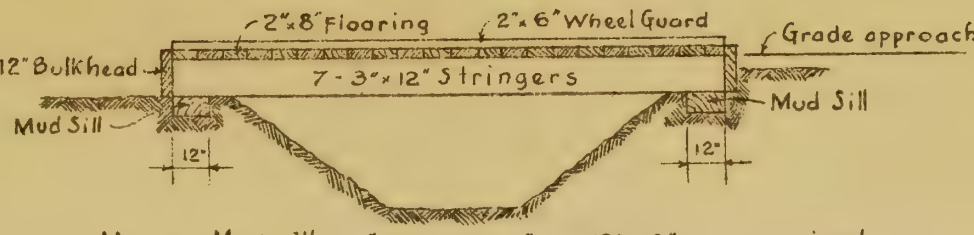
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C Dorroh
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy B Smith
CIVIL ENGINEER

FARM ENTRANCE BRIDGES
PLAN NUMBER 12223-A

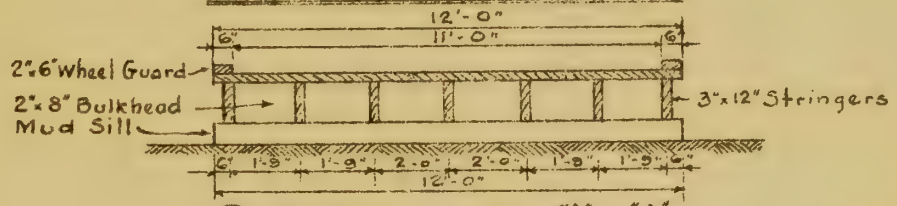
An easily constructed bridge, designed so that it can be removed to permit cleaning the ditch.



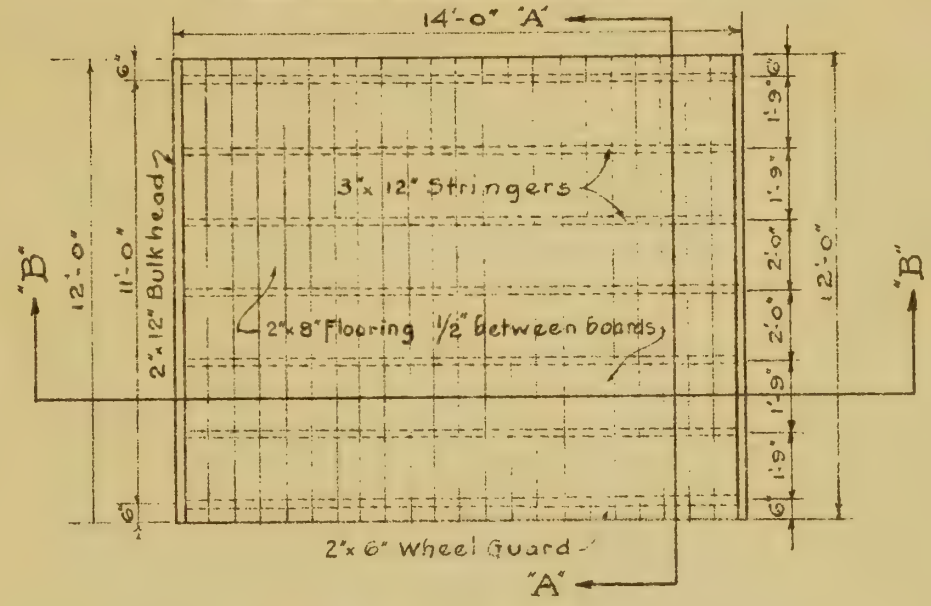
NOTE: Mud sills 3"x12", 6"x12" or 12"x12" as required for the particular location.

In no instance should mudsills and stringers be set so low as to obstruct the normal flow of water in road ditches.

SECTION "B-B"



SECTION "A-A"



PLAN

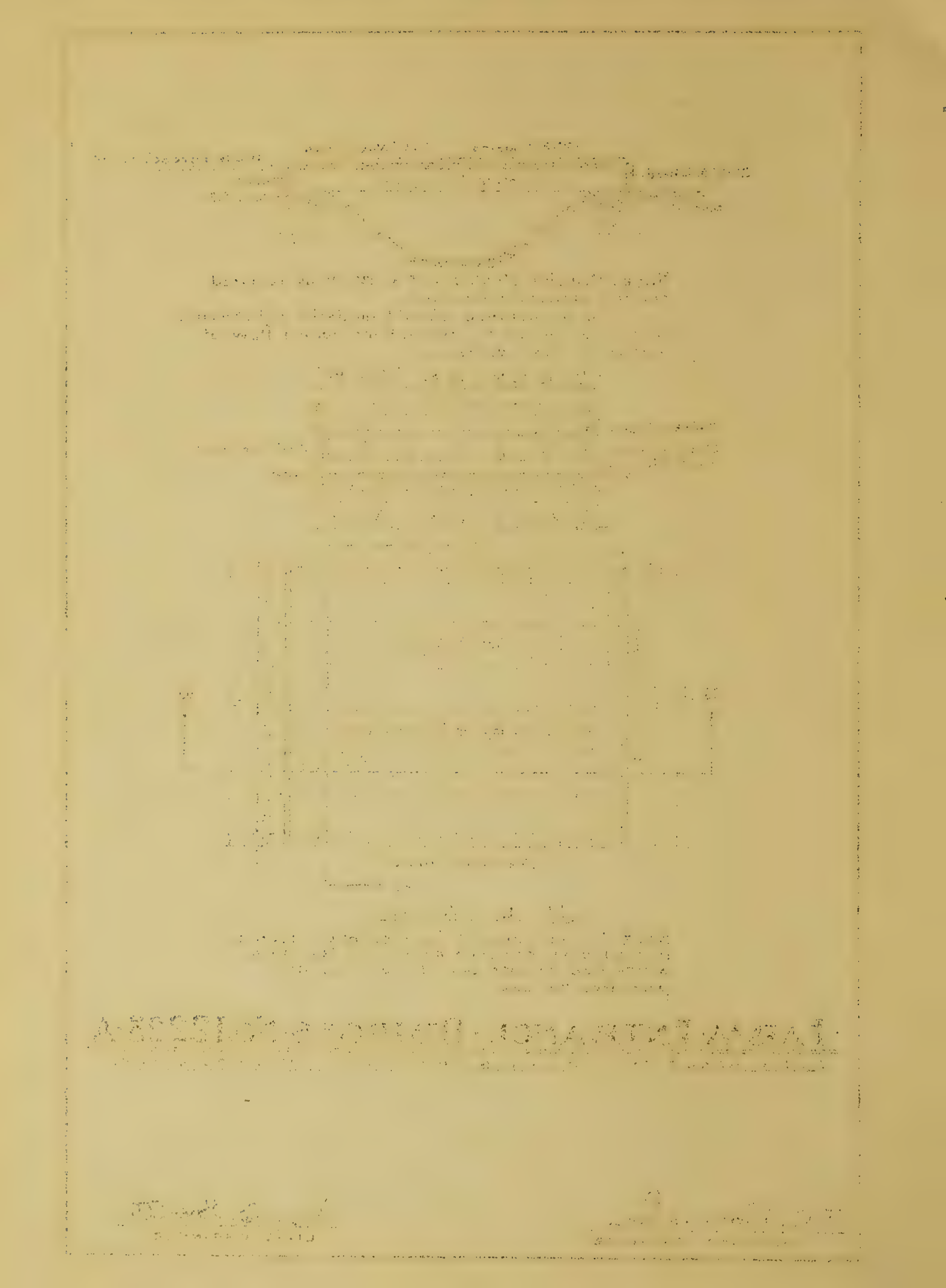
NOTE: Lumber should be creosote pressure treated pine, however brush treated pine, white oak or post oak is practical and permitted for use.

FARM ENTRANCE BRIDGES NO. 12223-A

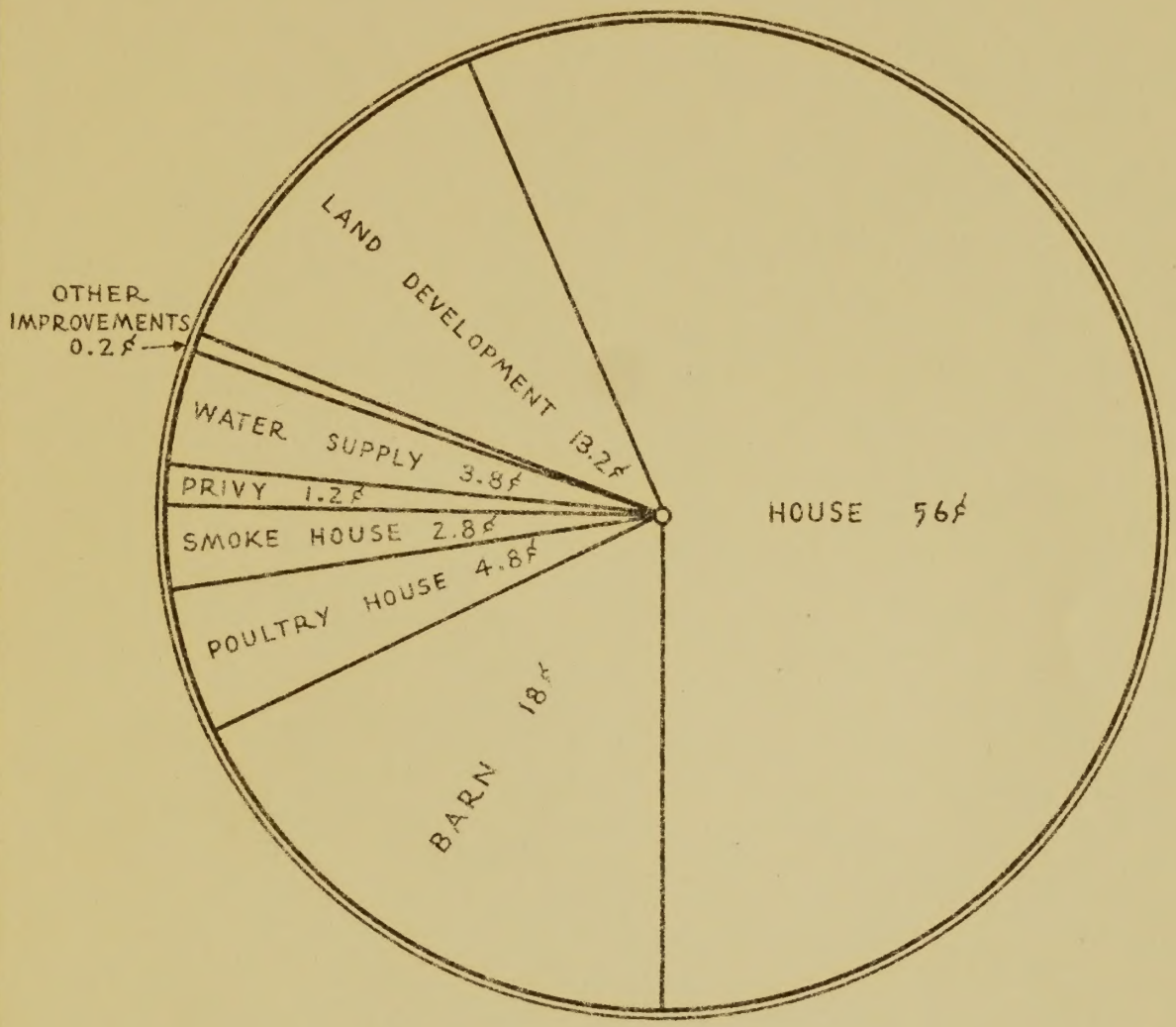
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION · LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

T. C. Donnahue
DISTRICT ENGINEER

Guy B. Smith
CIVIL ENGINEER



WHERE F.S.A. BORROWERS CONSTRUCTION DOLLAR GOES!



THIS DISTRIBUTION IS BASED ON AN ACTUAL STUDY OF 1,491 UNITS CONSTRUCTED FROM JULY 1, 1937 TO JUNE 30, 1939 AT AN AVERAGE IMPROVEMENT COST OF $2,450.